

Israeli commandos hit targets near Sidon

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. — Reports from South Lebanon said seven gunmen were killed and four wounded in the IDF's seaborne commando raid near Sidon on Sunday night.

According to the reports, the dead and wounded were all Sunni militiamen belonging to the Popular Nazari Organization.

Residents of Sidon and the nearby Palestinian refugee camps of Ein Hilweh and Miyeh Miyeh staged a general strike yesterday to protest against the attack.

IDF sources said that Sunday night's patrol was part of an ongoing effort to prevent militiamen from digging in around the Palestinian refugee camps.

Senior sources said the IDF reserves the right to act against the continued encroachment of militiamen in the region.

The Sunni militiamen were apparently on patrol duty in two jeeps near the checkpoint which guards the southern road that links Tyre to the predominantly Sunni-populated port city of Sidon.

According to the reports, IDF troops, supported by gunboats offshore and helicopters overhead,



Gunmen of the Sunni militia stand by the wreckage of one of two military vehicles destroyed in a seaborne Israeli commando raid near Sidon on Sunday night. (AFP telephoto)

attacked the patrol, destroying both jeeps.

The raid occurred near the Sinnick bridge area, on the coastal road just south of Sidon and less than two kilometres from the outskirts of the Ein Hilweh camp, where thousands of armed Palestinians are said to be entrenched.

The road and the city itself, however, is controlled by the Sunni militiamen under Mustafa Sa'ad,

who heads the leading Sunni family in Sidon. The access road to the north is controlled by Syrian and Lebanese Army troops.

The Sunnis are allies of the Palestinians, although the two groups reportedly have a tacit understanding not to interfere in one another's local affairs.

According to the reports from South Lebanon, the Palestinian fighters have maintained a low profile in Sidon, keeping to the camps for the most part.

The reports added that the militiamen killed in the night raid were local men who had not been involved in operations inside the security zone in South Lebanon or against targets in Israel.

Sources in the south said residents of the region were confused, angry and bitter at the choice of target of the IDF raid.

Shamir rejects Soviet M-E role

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

In one of his sharpest anti-Soviet statements to date, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday flatly rejected any Soviet role in the Middle East because Moscow "cannot play a constructive role in our region."

Speaking at the Hebrew University to a gathering of young conservative politicians, Shamir said that he rejected any Soviet Middle East role "because of its policy towards Israel, because of its attitude to the Jewish people in the Soviet Union."

Allowing the Soviets into the Middle East or the regional peace process "would immediately lead to an increase in subversion, intrigue and support for the extremist elements in the region."

Shamir also reiterated his opposition to a Middle East international peace conference, as advocated by Foreign Minister Peres, the EC, Moscow and the Arab states, and to PLO participation in the peace process "in any shape or form."

Shamir's statement played a sharp counterpoint to Peres's ongoing efforts to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union. Sources in the Peres camp, indeed, speculated that Shamir's blunt words were specifically designed to torpedo such a dialogue.

On Sunday, with cabinet approval, Peres issued an official statement proposing missile reduction or elimination talks with the Soviets and Israel's Arab neighbours. Peres also reiterated Israel's interest in a resumption of diplomatic ties with Moscow "without conditions."

Shamir's aides yesterday lodged a formal complaint with the Israel Broadcasting Authority concerning Kol Yisrael's description of Shamir's speech as the "three noes" — implicitly comparing it to the Arab League's Khartoum Conference of 1967 with its "four noes."

Peres said that a dialogue with the Soviets is necessary also in order to help Soviet Jewry.

Peres rejected criticism of the international conference with the ground rules he is proposing, saying that a similar conference, in Geneva in 1975, ushered in the Camp David accords.

Speaking yesterday in Kiryat Haim, Peres said that Israel was "not surprised" by the Soviets' delivery of advanced MiG 29 aircraft to Syria. He added that Jordan is known to be negotiating with the Soviets for arms supplies but that there is no information about their agreement to supply Jordan as well with MiG 29s.

Moscow's third warning on Israel's missiles

Jerusalem Post Staff

Moscow Radio said last night that the further development of missiles such as the Jericho II might cause Israel "to encounter consequences that it could not possibly handle."

In its third warning about the development of the missile, Radio Moscow said the Soviet Union rejects the claims signals emanating from Israel.

The broadcast in Hebrew, which was monitored by Israel Radio, maintained that the missile is "indeed a threat to economic and strategic centres such as the oil fields in Baku."

Development of such missiles "will force the Soviet Union to carry out defensive and political steps," the radio report said. Radio Moscow added that, contrary to the statements of Shimon Peres, Israel has hostile intentions against the USSR and mentioned Israel's participation in the American Star Wars programme and the establishment of the Voice of America transmitters here.

The broadcast from Moscow, however, added that the words of Shimon Peres should not be ignored and said "the threat emanates from more rightist elements" that included Prime Minister Shamir.

Gandhi to sign peace plan in Sri Lanka

By YORAM KESSEL

Post Special Correspondent and agencies

NEW DELHI. — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is due to fly to Colombo tomorrow to sign a peace plan he mediated between the Sri Lanka government and the Tamil rebels. The plan, among others, permits the Israeli interest office in Colombo to remain open.

Sri Lanka radio yesterday issued a clarification of a report attributed to President Junius Jayewardene and noted that his comments about closing the Israeli interest office and the ending of training of Sri Lanka forces in Pakistan had been misinterpreted. This, in fact, was not the president's position, the radio said in its clarification, but that of the opposition party led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Officials in Sri Lanka and India noted that the accord to be signed by Gandhi is aimed at ending the island nation's four-year ethnic war. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Don't put rope around my neck'

Denies being at Treblinka, Sobibor

By ERNIE MEYER

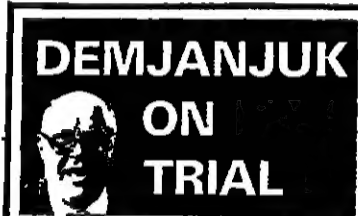
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Please believe me and don't put the rope around my neck for something that somebody else did," said accused war criminal John Demjanjuk yesterday as he finally got the chance to speak in his own defence. The trial started six months ago.

Guided by attorney John Gill, Demjanjuk denied he had ever been at the Sobibor and Treblinka extermination camps or at the Trawniki SS training camp.

In a departure from anything he had said in any of his denaturalization hearings in U.S. courts, he declared in a finely turned phrase: "Since the start of my days in court, I have been watching the shadows of the terrible Treblinka. My heart aches and I sympathize deeply with your people for what the Nazis did to you."

Otherwise his defense followed exactly the outline given to the court at the outset of the trial last February by his former lawyer, Mark O'Connor. During the crucial period of Treblinka — from summer 1942 to summer 1943 — Demjanjuk had been a prisoner of the Germans at the Chelm camp. After that he had been picked for the Vlasov Russian Liberation army, in which he served



DEMJEANJUK ON TRIAL



John Demjanjuk blows a kiss to his wife Vera as he arrives in court yesterday to take the stand in his own defence. (Reuters)

without seeing any action till the end of the war.

During the early part of the session, O'Connor sat in the fifth row of the audience, writing on a yellow legal pad as his former "Israeli assistant" and now full-fledged counsel, Yoram Sheftel, made the opening plea for the defence.

Sheftel spoke in his customary spirited and aggressive style, although he controlled the speed of his delivery so as to give the translators a chance to keep up with him. He took what seemed a pot-shot at his predecessor by apologizing to the survivors among the witnesses for having been submitted to painful cross-examination. "For days you had to answer such questions as the colour of the Ukrainians' uniforms and the depth of the pits in which the dead were buried. Even at the Treblinka trial in Duesseldorf, you were not asked this type of question."

To the judges he apologized for "asking useless questions and wasting the court's time." He also begged the prosecution to forgive the defence for "forcing you to submit each and every document separately."

Sheftel then launched into an historical survey of Russo-German relations, harking back to the battle of (Continued on page 9)

TV ordered to drop blackout on Kahane

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The High Court of Justice yesterday unanimously ordered the Israel Broadcasting Authority to drop its news blackout of MK Meir Kahane. It ruled that his Kach party must be given equal treatment to that of other parties.

IBA legal adviser Nathan Cohen said last night that Kahane would be accorded the same attention as any other MK representing a small, peripheral party, but that he would not be given preferential treatment.

In his ruling, Justice Aharon Barak said that freedom of expression covered not only views that were acceptable to the public, but also "the freedom to express views that are dangerous, provocative and extreme...that revolt and anger the public."

After Kahane's election to the 11th Knesset in 1984, the IBA and its news forum, headed by Director-General Uri Porat, decided not to give him a platform on which to express his views on the Jewish-Arab conflict. Events in which Kahane was involved would be filmed and recorded, but a sharp distinction

would be made between news and propaganda, they affirmed.

Kahane appealed to the High Court on the grounds that he was being denied his right to express himself as a member of the Knesset on television.

The IBA responded that it had not imposed a blackout on Kahane, but rather was limiting its broadcasts to stories of clear news value. It also claimed that the IBA could not be turned into a tool for disseminating Kahane's racist views.

Justice Barak said that the IBA could ban only broadcasts that are "nearly certain to cause significant damage to public order if a particular view were expressed at a specific time."

Justices Gavriel Bach and Shoshana Netanyahu concurred with Barak, but Bach said the IBA should have more latitude in determining which programmes to ban. The IBA may block the broadcast of racially or ethnically inciteful material even when there is no danger of "near certain" disruption to public order, he wrote in his opinion.

At IBA headquarters, the ruling (Continued on page 9)

Likud leaves Shas to decide on 'Who's a Jew'

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Likud was playing a waiting game yesterday over the latest version of the "Who's a Jew" bill, and had effectively left it up to its ultra-Orthodox client, Shas, to decide whether or not it will insist on pushing its Rabbinical Courts legislation tomorrow. Shas, for its part, is reported divided on the issue.

The National Religious Party, another element in calculating support for the bill, yesterday issued an impassioned call to the Likud and Shas to withdraw the legislation. If the call is not heeded, says the NRP, it will decide on its stand only at the last minute.

Meanwhile, the left-wing parties stood firm yesterday in keeping their members on a tight rein, ready to repeat the defeat of the religious legislation which they brought about earlier this month.

Likud sources yesterday said that they cannot pressure their Liberal members to back the legislation being touted by the Sephardi Tora Guardians.

There will also be a problem with Tehiya's Rafael Eitan who has

already broken the right's coalition discipline on the "Who's a Jew" issue.

But the Likud is committed to helping Shas with the legislation, and if that party insists, the Likud will go along with the attempt.

In Shas, former minister Yitzhak Peretz, back in the government as a Minister-without-Portfolio, is at odds with party colleague and Deputy Social Welfare Minister Rafael Pinhasi.

Peretz is said to be cultivating an image of a peacemaker in the coalition, and is anxious not to rock the boat. Pinhasi has apparently made common cause with Arye Deri, director-general of Peretz's former ministry, where as an up and coming Shas leader, Deri reigns supreme in the absence of any active minister. (Deri recently forced out Premier Yitzhak Shamir's "caretaker", Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, and Shamir himself can devote little time to the post.)

Peretz reportedly sees little point in pushing for a vote that Shas cannot win. (Continued on page 9)

S. Europe swelters as north shivers

ATHENS (Reuters). — Record high temperatures have brought death and destruction to southern Europe, forcing grave-diggers in Greece to work round the clock to cope with burying more than 700 people killed by the blistering heat.

In Israel, the unremitting heat has not produced a health crisis, but record high temperatures have increased reminders to the public about drinking plenty of water and staying out of the sun. Headaches and frayed tempers seem to be major symptoms of the heat wave.

Electricity consumption yesterday reached a peak for the year. A record demand for water was registered yesterday by the Mekorot water company. Some four-and-a-half-million cubic metres of water was consumed in the last 24 hours, the most in one day in the last 50 years.

In France, 800 firefighters, backed by a fleet of water-dumping planes, fought a huge blaze that ravaged 1,800 hectares (17,800 dunams) of forest and scrub in the southeastern coastal departments of Var and Bouches-du-Rhone overnight.

Scorching sun caused water rationing in southern Italy, where (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Peres met Yugoslav president

Hammer presses prelate on Soviet Jewish education

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer yesterday asked the visiting Metropolitan Filaret — considered the number-two man in the Russian Orthodox church — to press the Soviet authorities to allow the opening of Jewish educational institutions in the USSR.

He also asked for permission for Israeli rabbis to visit Soviet Jews, just as the Metropolitan has been allowed to visit here. Hammer asked his guest to intercede on behalf of refugees Ida Nudel, Yosef Begun, Ari Volovsky, Alexander Kholmiansky, Vladimir Dashevsky.

Earlier, Metropolitan Filaret told President Herzog, "Most Soviet Jews aren't interested in studying

about their religion."

The president replied that if the Jews hadn't been prevented by the authorities for decades from learning about Judaism, they would be much more interested.

Filaret was received by the president at Beit Hanassi yesterday during a seven-day visit by a delegation of the Russian Orthodox church. The officials came to mark the 140th anniversary of the establishment of a Russian mission in the Holy Land.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Peres said yesterday that he met Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov in Geneva two weeks ago for the first high-level contact between the two countries in 20 years.

Peres made his statement in Haifa (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



President Herzog welcomes Metropolitan Filaret at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem yesterday. (Feinblatt)

Visiting Rabbis

who are practising leaders of congregations in the U.S.A. and Canada

are cordially invited by

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to a special day of

visits and briefings

on Sunday, August 2.

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(Registration closes 5 p.m. on Wednesday, July 29.)

French sub brings up first relics of the Titanic

PARIS. — A French midget submarine has salvaged the first objects from the Titanic since the liner sank 75 years ago, a firm coordinating the mission said yesterday.

"The submarine brought some pieces of crockery back with it after Sunday's trial dive," said Daniel Puget of the French company Taurus International.

"We hope to recover more significant objects when we start serious diving," he added.

The three-man crew of the Nautilus submarine brought their first dive to the sunken British liner off Newfoundland at the start of the mission on Saturday. The mission will last

more than six weeks and cost around \$6 million.

Some 300 video films and photographs taken during a series of trial dives will be used to decide which objects can be recovered during the operation which critics have described as grave robbery. More than 1,500 of the 2,001 passengers and crew died when the liner sank.

The Titanic has lain virtually undisturbed some 3,800 metres beneath the surface since it sank after hitting an iceberg in the Atlantic on April 15, 1912.

The rusted but largely intact wreck was first found on September 1, 1985 by American scientists and the French Institute for Marine Research and Development.

The U.S. Congress in December, 1985 passed a resolution calling for an international agreement that the wreck remain as a maritime memorial, but no such agreement was ever adopted.

The owners of the Nautilus have stipulated that any items raised from the Titanic may not be sold.

Aided by a robot named Robin, the Nautilus had been probing the area around the wreck, which is littered with silver trays, wine bottles and other artifacts. The Nautilus will not explore inside the wreck itself, officials have said, because it would be too dangerous.

The mini-sub is equipped with two arms

capable of picking up objects smaller than teacups and larger than safes. It is attached by an eight-metre umbilical cord to the 80-kilo robot.

Robin has lights and three cameras encased in titanium and steel for shooting inside the Titanic. Another camera will be carried by a member of the mini-sub crew.

Diving conditions were good at the wreckage site 563km. off the coast of Newfoundland, a statement yesterday said.

Crew members said visibility was crystalline. The chief of the support vessel Nadir, identified in the statement only as commander Margollet, described the site as "extraordinary." (Reuters. AP)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	28.7.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	18-20	16	24	Clear
BRUSSELS	18-20	16	24	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	18-20	16	24	Clear
CHICAGO	20-22	18	24	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18-20	16	24	Clear
FRANKFURT	18-20	16	24	Clear
GENEVA	18-20	16	24	Clear
LONDON	18-20	16	24	Clear
MADRID	18-20	16	24	Clear
MONTREAL	18-20	16	24	Clear
MUNICH	18-20	16	24	Clear
PARIS	18-20	16	24	Clear
ROME	18-20	16	24	Clear
ST. PETERSBURG	18-20	16	24	Clear
STOCKHOLM	18-20	16	24	Clear
TORONTO	18-20	16	24	Clear
ZURICH	18-20	16	24	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Jerusalem: 30 Jaffa St. 02-2211000
Haifa: 2 Sasa Road. 04-234555
Be'er Sheva: 38 Ha'azot St. 057-35282
Cairo: Ben-Gurion Airport. 03-5712151

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Continued hot weather.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Temp	Today's Temp
Jerusalem	44	22-32	32
Golan	36	22-36	36
Nabariya	46	24-34	34
Safad	46	24-34	34
Haifa Port	46	24-34	34
Thessalonika	46	24-34	34
Nazareth	46	24-34	34
Afula	46	24-34	34
Shomron	46	24-34	34
Tel Aviv	37	25-32	31
B-G Airport	40	25-32	33
Gaza	76	24-30	30
Beersheva	24	21-38	38
Eilat	12	26-44	43

Aliya nearly double for first half of '87

A total of 5,400 new immigrants arrived in Israel in the first six months of 1987, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, almost double the number for the corresponding period last year.

There were also more immigrants from Asia (727 in January-June this year, compared with 331 in the first half of 1986), 793 from Africa (compared with 387) and 2,317 from Europe (1,361). There was no change in the number who came from North America and Oceania - about 1,570.

The CBS spokesman also reported that for this year's six-month period there were 732 immigrants from the USSR (93 in the corresponding period in 1986), 676 from the U.S. (about the same), 409 from South Africa (240) and 504 from Argentina (471).

Arafat meets with Mubarak

ADDIS ABABA (AP). - Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat met yesterday for the first time since Cairo closed PLO offices in April.

Arafat said the hour-long meeting was "more than a reconciliation. It was a warm and brotherly meeting."

The Egyptian delegation declined comment on what was said, but Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Esmat Abdel Maguid said the two may meet again.

The Palestine National Council in April recommended limiting ties with Egypt because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Egypt in retaliation closed PLO offices on April 27.

Gaza woman slain

By BRADLEY BURSTON
GAZA. - A former woman employee of the police here was shot to death on a busy street in central Gaza last night, apparently by a passing motorist. According to the account of one witness, Su'a Rawik el-Oul, 23, was killed when a man driving a Peugeot 404 sedan pulled up alongside her and shot her at close range.

The shooting occurred on Abdel Kadr el-Husseini St., a busy road in the center of the city. The victim was rushed to nearby Shifa Hospital, where she was pronounced dead on arrival.

S. EUROPE

(Continued from Page One)

packed up and left the city, searching for the cooler breezes of the seaside, mountains and islands.

The Nordic countries have endured the worst June weather in living memory, with temperatures mostly hovering between 10 and 16°C. In Britain, the mercury fell to 11°C and rainstorms swept the country.

about 50 people have died and dozens of forest fires have broken out in temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius (104 Fahrenheit) over the past five days.

In contrast, northern Europeans shivered under grey skies and travel agents reported a deluge of demands from people seeking to escape from the wettest and coldest summer on record and in search of sunny Mediterranean beaches.

The nine-day heatwave in Greece, where the mercury reached 47°C, was expected to continue for a further week, the weather office said. An estimated one million Athenians

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

PM asks OAU to help Ethiopian Jews

By ANDY COURT

Prime Minister Shamir called last night upon African leaders now meeting in Addis Ababa to press for the release of Jews remaining in Ethiopia.

"These Jews want only one thing," Shamir said. "Let them leave Ethiopia and come to Israel."

The prime minister spoke at an assembly of 3,000 Ethiopian Jews and their supporters at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma which aimed to highlight the plight of Ethiopian families seeking reunification.

No one knows exactly how many Jews remain in Ethiopia, but a middle-range estimate is 15,000. At least 1,000 children now in Israel have parents who are still in Ethiopia and are unable to leave.

Human rights lawyer Irwin Cotler, who represented former Prisoner of Zion Nathan Sharansky and now represents black South African leader Nelson Mandela, read an appeal that 15 Nobel Laureates have sent to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam on behalf of Ethiopian Jewry. Histadrut leader Yisrael Kessar called upon union leaders throughout the world to aid the Ethiopian cause.

Sharansky drew parallels between the problems of Soviet and Ethiopian Jewry. He also criticized the Israeli government for not putting enough emphasis on immigration. "The criterion of the success of



One of the hundreds of Ethiopians who gathered at Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem yesterday receives a warm handshake from Prime Minister Shamir. (Y. Zakari/Media)

every government is the size of aliya," Sharansky said. Sometimes, he said, he has the impression that the gov-

ernment doesn't realize that. Sharansky added that one thing that encouraged him while he was in

prison in the USSR was reading in a Soviet propaganda organ that "Jewish agents" had brought the Ethio-

Bar-Lev's 'offensive' words bring committee meeting to grinding halt

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent
Interior Committee Chairman Dov Shilansky stopped a meeting of his committee midway yesterday when Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev refused to retract or apologize for a statement the committee found offensive.

The incident took place after the minister said he did not permit the committee to invite Rav-Pakad Michael Movshovitz, of the northern region's fraud investigation division, to answer questions about investigation procedures.

A Likud member of the committee, Ovadia Eli, had proposed inviting Movshovitz because he is in charge of the squad which questioned Jackie Levy, son of Housing Minister David Levy, in a fraud case. The younger Levy, who was only called in as a result of mistaken identity, was exonerated.

Police Inspector-General Rav-Nitzav David Kraus said: "In general police matters, I shall brief the committee, and on fraud, the head of the fraud division at national headquarters, Tat-Nitzav Yoram Gonen will brief you, and nobody else."

Then Bar-Lev said: "Sometimes it is a shame and a disgrace to attend a gathering of this kind (the committee) and I shall not permit a ruckus to come and hear this sort of thing."

Following loud protests of "Retract, retract!" Bar-Lev retorted that his words had been harmless, whereupon the taped transcript was played back to set the record straight, to the minister's disadvantage. Shilansky again asked Bar-Lev to retract his statement and apologize, and when the minister refused, the chairman brought the meeting to an abrupt end.

At the start of yesterday's session, there was a moment of drama when a former senior police officer, Nitzav (ret.) Rahamim Haddad, who headed the fraud squad in the Northern District disclosed a hitherto suppressed incident.

Haddad, who gave details last week about the attempted framing of former Rav-Pakad Eli Ben-Yaacov seven years ago in the Northern District, accused Gonen of promising the officer in charge of the investigation, Rav-Pakad Moshe Blumenfeld, a promotion if he came up with a "bulky file."

Haddad said that when Blumenfeld gave the file to Gonen, the latter sneered and said: "That stuff is not good enough. You can forget about a promotion."

According to Haddad, Blumenfeld at that point drew his pistol and told Gonen: "I'll kill you if I don't get a promotion."

Haddad said that Gonen then succeeded in getting a court order to have Blumenfeld put under psychiatric observation. After the psychiatrist gave him a clean bill of health, he was discharged from the force with full pension rights, and the episode was hushed up, Haddad said.

Haddad also said that after one of his colleagues of the same rank revealed to him that he had found electronic tapping devices in his apartment, which he assumed had been planted by the police, he (Haddad) concluded that the senior command did not trust anybody in the force.

After Haddad said, in reply to a question, that political influence on investigation reflected itself in emphasis on certain files, and not on others, Bar-Lev asked Haddad to confirm that the two had never had any previous contact.

'Israel will try alleged war criminal if UK won't'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Foreign Minister Shimon Peres pledged last night that Israel would not let suspected war criminal Antanas Gecas escape justice.

"It is Britain's responsibility to try Gecas," who lives in Edinburgh, said Peres, "but if the British won't do it, we will."

The foreign minister was speaking last night when he and Justice Minister Avraham Shafir met in Jerusalem with a delegation from the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, which seeks out Nazis throughout the world, to discuss the Gecas affair.

The Lithuanian is suspected of having murdered a large number of Jews and of ordering the slaughter of thousands more while commanding a Lithuanian police unit during World War II. Last week, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe indicated to the SWC investigators that London might, if persuaded, consider extraditing Gecas to Israel, even though the crimes he is ac-

cused of were not committed in Britain or Israel and are, therefore, not covered in the extradition treaty between the two countries.

Last night, Peres told the SWC team led by Rabbi Marvin Hier that it was best for countries who "host" Nazi criminals to try them.

But, he went on, if they won't, then we will try to look for legal ways of bringing Gecas to trial here. We won't let him go free."

Peres was supported by Shafir who said, "I can't imagine how the government of Israel could let such a man get away with it."

Rabbi Hier said he had handed over the entire Gecas file to Shafir for Justice Ministry officials to study it. "Israel is examining the evidence to see if it could get a conviction were Gecas to end up here," he said.

The Gecas affair has caused a stir in Britain coming as it does amid revelations that at least nine and possibly many more suspected Nazi war criminals are living quietly in the UK.

Public warned not to use dangerous head lice lotion

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
The Health Ministry yesterday warned the public about a dangerous substance called Milnor, apparently smuggled in from Yugoslavia, that caused cardiac arrest in a nine-year-old girl whose mother used it externally to treat her head lice.

The girl, from the Ramle-Lod area, remains in very serious condition in Assaf Harofeh Hospital's intensive care unit after being admitted two days ago without a heartbeat. Doctors managed to revive her, but the poisonous substance was quickly absorbed through her scalp into the brain, which swelled up.

The child's mother explained that she was given the small bottle of liquid, which was apparently smuggled into the territories. She left it on her daughter's head for only 15 minutes, she said.

The ministry is investigating how the substance, one of a group of chemicals that were once used to free chickens of parasites, was brought into the country.

Anyone with Milnor in his possession is instructed by the ministry not to use it, and to take it immediately to the nearest District Health Office.

The small bottle has a grey-blue label, with letters, apparently in a Slavic language, written in black.

The ministry has repeatedly warned the public not to use any chemical substance that does not have approval of the health authorities on the label.



A bottle of illegally imported Milnor, which caused cardiac arrest in a nine-year-old girl over the weekend. (Israel Sun)

Shin Bet withholding documents on Nafsu

By MENAHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Shin Bet has yet to hand over to the police documents relating to the Izat Nafsu Affair, despite receiving an explicit order to do so from the attorney-general two weeks ago.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish ordered the Shin Bet to hand over the documents just hours before going abroad for a vacation. The Shin Bet has refrained from complying with the order, maintaining that it is examining ways of appealing it.

The documents in dispute are being sought by the police team which is probing allegations of perjury against the Shin Bet investigators who interrogated Nafsu, the former IDF lieutenant who was cleared of charges of treason and espionage in May.

The documents contain Shin Bet debriefings of Nafsu's interrogation and the Shin Bet claims that its people should be immune from police scrutiny both because of their confidentiality and because those who participated did not get prior legal warnings.

Pro-Fatah faction wins at an-Najah

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Supporters of Fatah maintained their control of the an-Najah University student council in elections held yesterday in Nablus. Backers of the Moslem Brotherhood received the second largest bloc of votes.

It was the third straight victory for Fatah supporters in the annual student council elections at an-Najah.

Palestinian sources said the pro-Fatah list got about 1,400 votes and Moslem Brotherhood supporters about 1,200 votes. Radical Palestinian groups were given significantly less support. Backers of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine received about 200 votes, and supporters of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine about 100, the sources said. Supporters of the Palestine Communist Party received only about 50 votes.

Ya'acobi lashes delay in electoral reform bill

Post Knesset Correspondent

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi, the principal sponsor of the proposed legislation for electoral reform, issued an angry statement yesterday condemning the Likud chairman of the Law Committee, Eliezer Kulak, for refusing to bring the legislation to the plenum even though his committee completed it six months ago.

Ya'acobi said Kulak's conduct was "scandalous, unparliamentary, and grave in its public implications."

He accused Kulak of "caving in to pressure from the Likud and the religious factions who are fighting electoral reform."

Gaza businessman to appeal loss of Kiryat Gat factory deal

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A Gaza Strip businessman whose bid to purchase a bankrupt Kiryat Gat factory was blocked last week in district court here, yesterday asked the court to hold up the sale of the company pending his appeal to the Supreme Court.

Abdel Diks, 37, was prevented from buying the Hamegader building materials factory because as a resident of the territories he had not been granted a Civil Administration permit to acquire assets in Israel.

Israeli workers of the factory

threatened to get the city's 9,000 workers to "close down" Kiryat Gat if the deal went through.

Diks submitted a bid of \$3 million for the company, but it was awarded to a Haifa company offering \$100,000 less.

In his request to the district court yesterday, Diks said he intended to turn to the Supreme Court to appeal the lower court's decision.

The district court agreed to rule on the request in three days and ordered that the factory not be sold during that time.

HAMMER

(Continued from Page One)

when asked about the opening here of a bureau of the official Yugoslav government news agency Tanjug. He said the opening of the bureau was "too little and not satisfactory from Israel's point of view."

In Belgrade meanwhile, officials denied reports that Yugoslavia was about to open an interest section in Tel Aviv.

In a related development, two of the Soviet Union's best known groups, the Bolshoi Ballet and the Red Army Chorus, have scheduled performances in Israel, the organizer announced on Sunday. It would mark a significant upgrading of cultural ties.

Victor Freilich, a Soviet-born Israeli impresario, confirmed Israeli newspaper reports that he had signed the two attractions as well as four other Soviet and two Czech

entertainment groups, all to perform in Israel by 1990.

Freilich returned last Thursday from a three-week trip to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He said his talks in Moscow were with officials of the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

Two Soviet singers, Bulat Okudzhava and Alla Pugacheva, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra and the Igor Moiseyev dancers would also perform in Israel, Freilich added in an interview.

He said the Bolshoi and the Red Army Chorus would perform in Israel in 1989.

OUT-OF-ORDER. - It may not be possible to reach the police in the Tel Aviv area when dialing 100 between 9 a.m.-11 a.m. today, as the switchboard is being changed, the police spokesman said yesterday.

Bullion company's ghoulish profits

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. - A top City bullion company is making a macabre profit out of precious metals extracted from cremated bodies and melting down gold teeth, rings and jewelry for refining and resale.

The bullion firm, Hatton Garden-based Johnson Matthey, collects the precious metal remains in unmarked vans from crematoria all over the UK, and refines them into bars for circulation on the precious metals markets.

MP Tony Banks is this week to approach the Home Office over what he has described as a "grotesque" practice, and will ask for new regulations outlawing it.

The form of profiteering is so widespread that dealers refer to the processed metal as "stiff stuff" or "ash cash."

Johnson Matthey itself pockets 7.5 per cent of the resale value, returning the rest of the profit to the crematoria. Some crematoria then give the rest to charity, but many are believed to hold on to the cash themselves.

The practice is in blatant contravention of the Federation of British Cremation Authorities code of conduct, which states that valuables found in the ashes should be buried separately in the crematoria Garden of Remembrance.

The London Cremation Company, which runs the Golders Green crematorium - one of the biggest in the country - yesterday admitted that it was "common practice throughout the country to recover metals and have them refined."

But a spokesman insisted that, "we do it only every five years and the money goes to charity." Johnson Matthey deny all knowledge of the trade, with public relations manager Peter Blanchflower saying that the firm receives precious metals "from many different sources. I'm not at all familiar with what you're talking about."

But many crematoria around Britain have named Johnson Matthey as the metal collectors, including Brighton's Downs Crematorium - which sends funds raised from the metals to a local old people's home - and the North Devon Crematorium - which retains the profits itself.

GANDHI

Sri Lanka police said they have tightened security around the island and in Colombo for Gandhi's visit. "Don't let the murderer Rajiv Gandhi set foot on our motherland," said slogans splashed on walls in the capital.

India has a large population of Tamils, and Tamil separatists from

Sri Lanka have maintained refugee and training camps in southern India for many years. Most of the rebel military camps are now closed.

Two agreements are expected to be signed - one between India and Sri Lanka and a second between India and Tamil rebels.

New Delhi diplomats have been discussing a peace plan with all the rebel groups.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of

Dr. ABE GOSS

(formerly of Worcester, South Africa)

Mourning by:

His wife, Rae
His children, Naomi, Jeff, Margie
and Leyland
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, July 29, at 12 noon, at the Ramat Hasharon cemetery, Morasha junction.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear mother, sister and grandmother

ERNESTINA KORNEI

The funeral will leave tomorrow, Wednesday, July 29, at 4 p.m., from the Sanhedria Funeral Home, for the Givat Shaul cemetery, Jerusalem.

The bereaved family:

Son, Prof. Ludwig Kornel of Chicago
Brothers, Dr. Joseph Karpf of London
Dr. Moshe Karpf of Jerusalem
Grandsons, Dr. Ezra E. Kornel of Boston
Amiel M. Kornel of Paris

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear mother, grandmother

FLORRIE MIZRACHI

Shiva at the home of the deceased, 75 Rehov Nordau, Herzliya.

Orion and Orna Cinemas, Jerusalem

The Bereaved Family

Philippine Congress restored after 15 years

Aquino flays creditors, vows to fight all foes of democracy

MANILA. — President Corazon Aquino lashed out at the Philippines' creditor banks yesterday, charging they coerced her government into signing an unfavorable debt pact, and vowed to fight enemies of both the right and the left.

In a state of the nation speech, one of the strongest she has made since taking power 17 months ago, Aquino told the country's new Congress that an accord signed with the banks in New York was the result of "none too subtle coercion."

"We cannot help but feel that our foreign creditors took undue and unfair advantage of the internal difficulties we have had with factions intent on subverting this government and destroying our democracy," she said to repeated applause.

She was referring to an agreement reached earlier this month by the Philippines and more than 400 creditor banks on rescheduling \$13.2 billion of the country's \$28b. foreign debt.

Earlier yesterday, both houses of Congress convened in solemn ceremonies, marking the end of 15 years of arbitrary rule.

The directly-elected legislature was abolished by former President Ferdinand Marcos when he imposed martial law in 1972. Its opening fulfilled Aquino's pledge to restore constitutional democracy in Asia's

only Christian nation.

Thousands of protesters ranging from the far right to the militant left staged protests near the legislative complex as Aquino spoke, but tight security, enforced by rows of riot police and military helicopters, held them at bay.

The military earlier said Marcos loyalists had planned to disrupt the opening of Congress with mass demonstrations.

In her speech Aquino, turning to national security, said the Philippines was threatened by "totalitarian slavery on the left and reversion to fascist terror and corruption on the right."

Her most bitter words were reserved for Manila's creditors as she reminded her audience of about 200 congressmen, parliamentarians from the United States and Europe, and government leaders that the Philippines' total foreign debt stood in excess of \$28 billion.

Shortly after she spoke, the military announced the arrest of a renegade colonel sought as a leading figure in right-wing plots to topple the government.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, Manila area commander, said former Col. Rolando Abadilla was arrested at his home in suburban Zuecos City. Troops seized one M-16 rifle, three pistols, one carbine,

1,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition and a box of ammunition for a .50-caliber machine-gun at Abadilla's home.

Meanwhile, the chief Moslem rebel negotiator in truce talks with the government said Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines were ordered yesterday to renew hostilities.

"The government has started the war and Nur Misuari has instructed his (Moro National Liberation Front) commanders to strike moderately at the government," Habib Hashim told Reuters by telephone from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

He said talks between the rebels and Philippine government representatives in Jeddah, under the auspices of the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference organization had broken down.

In another development, Communist rebels killed 18 soldiers and wounded six yesterday when a land mine blew up an army truck and they strafed survivors with machineguns.

The Philippine News Agency, calling it one of the worst attacks since Aquino last month ordered all-out war on the rebels, said the troops were on their way to rescue an army outpost at Luna, 320 km. north of Manila, under attack by the Communists. (Reuters, AP)



A supporter of ousted Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos "strangles" an effigy of Uncle Sam in a demonstration protesting the convening of the new Congress. The demonstrators demanded the return of Marcos from his exile in Hawaii. (Reuters telephoto)

Gulf escorts mark time

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — The U.S. Gulf task force stood by awaiting a decision on whether the mine-damaged tanker Bridgeton was fit to load oil and rejoin the first U.S. convoy escorting Kuwaiti shipping past Iranian guns and rockets.

France, which broke diplomatic relations with Iran on July 17, held its own aircraft carrier task force on standby for possible duty in the Gulf.

One week after the UN Security Council ordered an immediate Gulf war ceasefire, ground fighting between Iran and Iraq continued unabated, but an uneasy calm prevailed in the Gulf "tanker war" which led to the creation of the U.S. task force.

Shipping sources said the U.S. Coast Guard had to certify the seaworthiness of the 401,382-tonne Bridgeton, which remained anchored 4½ miles off Kuwait's main oil port of Mina al-Ahmadi with a gash in its bottom and four damaged tanks.

They expected approval later yesterday, allowing loading to start for a sailing on Friday.

Three U.S. warships stood by off Bahrain to escort the Bridgeton and the gas tanker Gas Prince, which docked at Mina al-Ahmadi's south pier to start loading propane and butane bound for Japan, the sources said.

The U.S., meanwhile, prepared to clear mines from the key channel in the northern Gulf where the Bridgeton hit the mine on Friday but U.S. embassy officials declined to confirm the start of minesweeping, announced on Sunday by the U.S. commander in the Gulf, Rear-Admiral Harold Bersen.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in an interview on U.S. television that the task force's mine detection capability would be strengthened.

The U.S. does not have enough minesweepers in active service and Saudi Arabia, which has four, will not use them in international waters.

Swiss checking identity of Air Afrique hijacker

BERN. — Doubts remain about the identity of an Arab gunman who hijacked an Air Afrique DC-10 to Geneva and killed a French passenger, Swiss authorities said yesterday.

Investigators in Geneva continued questioning the man, believed to be Ali Mohammed Hussein Hariri, a 21-year-old Lebanese. Relatives in Lebanon said he is a Shi'ite Moslem linked to the pro-Iranian Hizbullah, the Iran-backed revolutionary group holding foreign hostages in Lebanon.

An official news blackout was imposed until Swiss authorities have an overview of details of last Friday's hijacking, said Josef Hermann, spokesman of the Swiss Federal Prosecutor's Office in Bern.

He said it is assumed the hijacker is Hariri but that Switzerland was cross-checking with authorities in other countries. The hijacker's Lebanese passport identified him as Hariri, as did a document from the international committee of the Red Cross, Hermann said.

Hariri is being held in the maximum security wing of Geneva's Champ-Dollon Jail. He is to stand trial on charges of murder and hostage-taking, both of which carry maximum sentences of life imprisonment.

Apparently retracting an earlier statement made under pressure from pro-Iranian extremists, the terrorist's family yesterday hailed his action.

Soviets execute Fedorenko

MOSCOW (AP). — Fedor Fedorenko, the first suspected Nazi war criminal extradited to the Soviet Union by the U.S., has been executed, Tass announced yesterday.

A Crimean court found the 80-year-old Fedorenko guilty of treason, voluntarily joining the Nazis in World War II, and participating in the mass murder of foreign citizens at the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

"The death sentence passed in June, 1986 by the Crimean regional court on the Nazi war criminal, SS-man Fedor Fedorenko, deported to the USSR from the U.S. in 1984, has been carried out," Tass said.

"Fedorenko personally took part in executions, drove people into gas chambers," Tass said. "His command with Fedorenko's participation destroyed at least 800,000 people."

At least three witnesses at his trial said they had seen Fedorenko beating Jews as they shuffled naked toward a gas chamber housed in a railway station.

The witnesses said the station was decorated to make the prisoners think they were on their way to Palestine. Another witness testified he had seen Fedorenko shoot prisoners.

The indictment said he later worked at Nazi camps in Stutthof on the Baltic coast and in Poles.

The official news agency did not say when Fedorenko, who had served as a guard at Treblinka in 1942 and 1943, had been executed. Execution in the Soviet Union is by firing squad.

Fedorenko was deported from the U.S. to the Soviet Union in December, 1984 after losing a seven-year battle to remain in the U.S. Tass said his name was one of 150 on a list of suspected war criminals provided to the U.S. during the past 10 years.

He emigrated to the U.S. in 1949 from Hamburg.

Teheran floods kill 113

NICOSIA (AP). — Floods starting on Friday have killed 113 persons in Teheran, Jafar Besharati, a special envoy to flood-stricken areas of Iran, said yesterday.

Heavy rainfall continued yesterday causing floods and new damage in parts of the capital, according to the Iranian News Agency monitored here.

Besharati, quoted by the agency, called on the people who live near flooded areas to take precautionary measures against possible renewed heavy rainfalls.

In Neishabour, Khorasan province, floods killed about 150 people on Friday, Besharati said.

125,000 troops aid S. Korean flood victims, 73 known dead

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Korea called out more than 125,000 troops on rescue work yesterday after floods killed more than 70 people and made 60,000 homeless in the country's third natural disaster this month.

President Chun Doo Hwan, who toured the flooded area, also told reservists in training to join relief efforts and ordered more government funds made available for flood relief.

Weathermen warned more trouble was on the way with Typhoon Alex heading north from Taiwan.

Seoul, the nearby port of Incheon and surrounding areas were inundated by torrential rains that started Sunday night and tapered off yesterday afternoon.

Many low-lying areas were still under water by early evening but water levels in the Han River which flows through Seoul were beginning to subside, officials said.

Rescue workers looking for survivors combed rubble on a southern Seoul hillside where about 30 shanty houses were buried by a landslide, killing 20 people and injuring many others — the worst single disaster reported yesterday.

Government officials said 73 people were confirmed dead, at least 13 others were missing, and 71 people were injured. Most of the dead were swept away by raging floods or buried by landslides as they slept.

3 Panama dailies closed

PANAMA CITY (AP). — Police patrolled the streets yesterday at the outset of a general strike and troops reportedly fired on the home of the retired army colonel whose accusations against the nation's strongman triggered unrest.

Three newspapers were prevented from publishing after soldiers carrying submachine-guns burst into their offices and ordered them closed.

An attack also was reported shortly after dawn on the house of retired Col. Roberto Diaz Herrera. His accusations against Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military strongman, triggered the unrest seven weeks ago.

On Sunday, soldiers entered the offices of three opposition newspapers and ordered them closed.

Many Volga Germans would rather emigrate to West Germany, and tens of thousands were given exit visas annually in the 1970s. For most Crimean Tatars, however, there is only one place they want to go — back to the Crimea.

In Moscow yesterday, a Tatar delegation met President Andrei Gromyko but expressed dissatisfaction with the meeting.

Gromyko told the Tatars the commission needed an atmosphere of calm to study their problem and warned them that attempts to put pressure on the authorities would only hamper a fair examination of the issue, Tass reported.



FOREIGN BRIEFS

Scotland Yard hunts for Egyptian's killers

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT
LONDON. — Scotland Yard detectives were last night hunting for the masked men who stabbed to death leading Egyptian financier Ahmed Khalifa in his Westminster home in the afternoon. Detectives have ruled out a political motive for the killing. They describe it as "a robbery that went horribly wrong."

At least two masked men broke into the financier's £1.5 million house and tortured Khalifa, his wife and a maid, forcing Khalifa to open the family safe. They made off with jewelry worth around £100,000.

Khalifa, 47, a director of the Edward Bates merchant bank, was taken to hospital, but died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

Communist states said supporting Abu Nidal

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT
LONDON. — Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia have all given support and refuge to terror leader Abu Nidal and members of his organization, according to a U.S. State Department dossier.

The dossier, expected to be published this week, details the full range of Communist bloc support for the world's most wanted terrorist. Communist countries are even reported to have provided Abu Nidal with treatment for his heart condition.

The U.S. has repeatedly urged the Soviet Union to cut off support for Abu Nidal, but promises to do so have not been fulfilled, the dossier notes.

IRA hitman kill off-duty policeman

BELFAST (AP). — Irish Revolutionary Army gunmen killed an off-duty policeman early yesterday after breaking down the rear door of his house in Ballymena, a County Antrim market town.

The IRA claimed responsibility in a statement delivered to news media. Belfast police Sgt. Jim Green said two masked gunmen smashed their way into the house shortly after midnight while Constable Norman Alexander Kennedy, 41, and his wife were watching television and their two children slept upstairs. The gunmen apparently escaped in a car, he said.

East Germans can will their car orders

BONN (Reuters). — East Germans, used to waiting up to 12 years for a new car, can bequeath their orders to the family if they fear they might be dead by delivery time. Bonn's Inter-German Affairs Ministry said yesterday.

In its weekly newsletter, the ministry quoted an East German state radio host as telling a listener the law allowed car orders to be passed on to surviving spouses or children.

It said the current waiting period for cars built in the Communist state, mostly antiquated two-stroke Trabants, was between eight and 12 years.

Playwright and author, al-Hakim, dies at 88

CAIRO (AFP). — The noted Egyptian author Tewfik al-Hakim died late Sunday of a heart attack, the semi-official daily Al-Ahram said yesterday. He was 88.

A noted playwright and essayist, Hakim was one of the pioneers of a movement promoting modern writing in Egypt and the Arab world. His works have been translated into several languages, including Hebrew.

He won worldwide acclaim following the publication in 1937 of a work depicting country life in Egypt. In 1974 he wrote a book criticizing the regime of former president Gamal Abdel Nasser, drawing criticism from pro-Nasser groups and anger from Moslem extremists who accused him of nurturing "imperialist" and Western ideas.

Billy Joel thrills Muscovites with 'Back in the USSR'

MOSCOW (AP). — Pop star Billy Joel rocked Moscow's largest indoor coliseum with a sing-along version of "Back in the USSR" as he kicked off a six-concert tour of the Soviet Union.

Spectators who paid 4 to 6 rubles (about NIS 7 to NIS 15) for tickets jammed into the cavernous 20,000-seat Olympic stadium in northern Moscow on Sunday night to hear the American singer-songwriter and pianist.

The 38-year-old star brought many members of the young, mostly well-heeled crowd, to their feet when he sang the Beatles' tune "Back in the USSR." Thousands joined in shouting the chorus.

Spectators danced in the aisles and clapped their hands over their heads.

"This is outstanding," said one 22-year-old who gave her name as Natasha. "This music really is America."

Although the state-run Melodiya record label has not issued any pressings of Joel's songs, Soviets say his work is known through cassette tapes that are duplicated and then passed on.



Billy Joel after his performance at Moscow's Olympic Sports Hall yesterday. (AFP)

Tatars set USSR a tough ethnic problem

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Crimean Tatar issue thrust into the spotlight by daily protests in Moscow has specific features making it one of the hardest nationalities problems for the Soviet authorities to solve.

The Crimean Tatars number only a few hundred thousand in a country of more than 280 million people, but they occupy a prominent place in Russian and Soviet history and have a high degree of national self-consciousness.

The Tatars want the re-creation of their autonomous republic in the Crimea on the Black Sea, where they lived for centuries before the late dictator Josef Stalin deported them in 1944 on charges of collaboration with Nazi invaders.

A Moslem Turkic people, the Crimean Tatars were resettled mainly in Soviet Central Asia. The Tatars say about 110,000 people, or almost half of all deportees, died as a result of Stalin's action — a figure disputed by the Soviet authorities.

Since Stalin's death in 1953, the Crimean Tatars have been among the most active groups in the Soviet Union campaigning for national rights, and they have drawn support from dissidents and officially approved intellectuals alike.

These include physicist Andrei Sakharov, winner of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize and spiritual father of the Soviet dissident movement of the 1970s, and poets Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Bulat Okov who are in good standing with the authorities.

The Tatars' constitutional rights were formally restored in 1967 but, according to official figures, only 20,000 Tatars now live in the Crimea.

Recurrent incidents involving the national group include a confrontation in April 1968 in the Uzbek town of Chirchik where police and soldiers clashed with Crimean Tatars at a national festival and 300 people were arrested.

The official news agency Tass said last week that President Andrei Gromyko would head a commission to look into the Tatars' demand for their autonomous republic, but later Tass articles made clear the issue would not be cleared up immediately.

The agency hit on the nub of the problem when it said the Crimean Tatar question had to be solved in the interests of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

This meant, above all, that the feelings of Ukrainians had to be accommodated. Crimea was absorbed into the Ukraine in 1954, and travellers to the area say it is clear many Ukrainians vehemently oppose ceding control over their new land.

Like other Soviet peoples, the Crimean Tatars suffered heavily in Stalin's collectivization of farms in the 1930s, and historians say he had good reason to fear they might be less than completely loyal when the Nazis invaded in 1941.

In the event, several thousand Crimean Tatars enrolled in German-occupied battalions. But Soviet authorities now acknowledge that many others fought against the Nazis

and that Stalin's deportation of the entire nation was unjust.

The Crimean Tatars are also a special case because of the seven peoples deprived of national autonomy and deported in World War II, only they and the Volga Germans have been denied full restitution.

But the Germans, dispersed over Central Asia and Siberia, have shown little inclination to return to the Volga area where their ancestors settled in response to an invitation from Empress Catherine the Great in the 1760s.

Many Volga Germans would rather emigrate to West Germany, and tens of thousands were given exit visas annually in the 1970s. For most Crimean Tatars, however, there is only one place they want to go — back to the Crimea.

In Moscow yesterday, a Tatar delegation met President Andrei Gromyko but expressed dissatisfaction with the meeting.

Gromyko told the Tatars the commission needed an atmosphere of calm to study their problem and warned them that attempts to put pressure on the authorities would only hamper a fair examination of the issue, Tass reported.

BUTTERFLIES

Glaet Koshier Chinese Restaurant

Notice to Customers

For the nine days, we have prepared special menus, with soup, vegetable and other dishes

NONE OF THEM CONTAINING MEAT.

Next door to Butterflies is

HUNGARIAN BLINTZES

where you can enjoy dairy foods, kosher blintz — 29 types of blintzes! — and a selection of dairy dishes, ice cream, cakes, etc. Shmitta strictly observed in the procurement of our vegetables. Mashgiah on the premises.

24 Kikar Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-233466.

NBC SHOWING TODAY

"Israel Resource," a media effort on behalf of Israel, sponsors showing of NBC's July 1 documentary, "Death of a Dream: Six Days and Twenty Years," at U.J.A. Media Center, 1 Ibn Gabirol Street, Jerusalem at 4:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. TODAY. Discussion follows on: "Lobbying the Foreign Media in Israel." Further information: Tel. 02-931893.

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TA considering condoms in cafes to help fight Aids

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Following in the footsteps of the Israel Aids Task Force, which opened an information hotline here, the municipality is mobilizing its forces to prevent the spread of the deadly disease.

Public health officials are preparing literature and lectures on the subject, and awareness programmes are being planned for the coming school year. But a more immediate, and slightly more controversial, measure has been proposed — installing condom dispensers in the restrooms of all cafes and entertainment spots in Tel Aviv.

Haviva Avi-Guy, who holds the city council's public health portfolio and who is a main proponent of the plan, believes this would help the public overcome inhibitions about buying condoms over the counter. "It is known that condoms can help prevent Aids and other sexually-transmitted diseases," Avi-Guy said, "and this is a way of letting people buy them discreetly, rather than having to go into a pharmacy."

Dr. Donald Silverberg, who heads the city's Public Health Department, noted that increased awareness of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and venereal diseases has already led to a relaxation of such inhibitions. According to his figures, condom sales in Israel doubled from 400,000 packages in 1985 to 800,000 last year. His information indicated that sales would double again this year.

Avi-Guy hopes to win approval of her condom plan first in the city's executive committee and then in the full city council. It will likely face some opposition from three religious council members who consider the policy as an endorsement of premarital sex.

Another project Avi-Guy and Silverberg are working on is the establishment of a clinic for regular check-ups for Tel Aviv's nearly 400 prostitutes, who collectively could represent a major threat for the spreading of Aids.

According to a 1986 Tel Hashomer Hospital survey of about 70 prostitutes who work the city's Tel Baruch beach, five per cent of the women surveyed carried the Aids virus. About 20 per cent of the male prostitutes were Aids carriers.

Silverberg said these statistics were

similar to those in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Nevertheless, he said, the carriers themselves have a 30 per cent chance of contracting the disease within seven years, and they pose a threat to the relatively low-risk heterosexual community.

"The truth is that we're not sure just how many prostitutes are infected," Silverberg said, noting that the survey was incomplete.

"Any prostitute who is found to carry or have Aids, or any of a number of serious venereal diseases will be told that she can no longer work in her profession," he said.

Silverberg added that one of the biggest fears is that drug users who contract Aids from unsterile needles will turn to prostitution to help support their drug habit, and then transmit the virus through sexual contact. Only a small percentage of Aids victims in Israel are known to have become infected as a result of drug use, but this figure is likely to grow, he said.

"One of the aims of the clinic, Avi-Guy said, is to give the high-risk prostitute population an early warning about the presence of Aids." She added that an advisory team of senior health officials, including former Health Ministry director-general Prof. Dan Michaeli, has been assembled to work on the plan.

The clinic proposal, however, appears more controversial than that for stocking cafes with condoms. "The clinic amounts to a semi-legalization of prostitution," said municipality spokesman Benny Cohen.

On the other hand, Cohen said, the clinic has the backing of Mayor Shlomo Lahat, who wants to legalize prostitution.

Another problem is where to locate the clinic. A suggested site on Rehov BatSheva in Jaffa was mysteriously burned down and neighbourhood residents have voiced their opposition to the clinic.

"Nobody, no community wants the clinic near them," said Silverberg, reflecting on the public's fear of Aids. At the same time, health officials do not feel that facilities for the prostitutes should be set up in any of the city's 26 family health clinics.

One possible solution would be a mobile unit taking the clinic to the prostitutes.

Soroka MDs strike in first of a series due at KHC hospitals

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post

BEERSHEBA. — Doctors at Soroka Hospital here staged a limited walk-out yesterday, the first of a planned series of one-day strike actions scheduled to hit various Kupat Holim hospitals around the country.

Though patients expressed fear of a repetition of the bitter, five-month long 1983 doctors' strike, yesterday's walk-out was confined to outpatient clinics and surgical units. Elective surgeries were cancelled and only the most urgent operations were performed.

No patients were sent home and, due to Soroka's already reduced summer operating level, the work sanctions did not unduly affect most patients or staff.

But, said Soroka's new director, Dr. Yitzhak Romem, "without a doubt there are patients who have been hurt by the strike, both those who have been waiting for scheduled

surgery and those with outpatient clinic appointments. For patients whose problems could have been solved today and were not, the damage and the suffering are cumulative."

One surgical patient, after being handed a cancellation notice yesterday, said that as a result of deferred treatment during the 1983 strike, his wife had sustained permanent physical damage. Soroka doctors took a leading role in bringing the protracted strike to an end, thus staging an 11-day hunger strike that led to an eventual settlement.

The current series of strike actions comes in the wake of stalled negotiations between the doctors and Kupat Holim Cholim management over working conditions and specific administrative practices at certain hospitals, including a dispute over the appointment of Romem without, in the doctors' view, consultation with Soroka staff.

Students advised not to pay tuition fees in lump sum

Navon's help sought in battle against universities

By BERNIE JOSEPHS

Student leaders were meeting last night with Education Minister Yitzhak Navon in a bid to scuttle a decision by the country's two biggest universities to charge \$1,680 in tuition fees for the next academic year.

The students said the universities' decision had given them no choice but to launch a determined campaign to cut the fees.

Uri Ben-Hur, chairman of the Hebrew University's Student Union and vice chairman of the National Union of Students, said: "There is no way we can accept such high fees."

Before meeting Navon at the Hebrew University last night Ben-Hur said the student

unions would press the minister to rule against the fees being demanded by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University, as violations of the law governing price increases.

If this does not work, he said, the union will petition the High Court of Justice.

Earlier this month, the government decided that tuition fees should be \$1,350 — a figure which the students also regard as too high. The amount being demanded by the Hebrew University and Tel Aviv University was "totally unrealistic," said Ben-Hur.

He went on: "We have told students not to pay the fee in one go, but to stagger their

payments and not complete them until we have resolved this problem."

A few weeks ago we asked the universities to join us in a campaign against the government's policy of cutting spending on higher education. This is their reply. Instead of attacking government policy, they would rather soak the students to make up for the money the government has taken from them over the years."

Ben-Hur said there were no immediate plans for mass demonstrations against the rise in tuition fees, like those held earlier this year. During that campaign, police and students clashed and several people were injured.

But, he warned, the students might once again take to the streets if neither the minister nor the High Court is able to block the increases.

The government's decision to recommend a \$1,350 tuition fee is likely to be accepted by several universities. But Hebrew University and TAU, the country's biggest institutions of higher education, are facing severe financial problems and thus decided to go above the government figure.

The Hebrew University has warned that it might not be able to open its gates at the start of the next academic year, because it is fast running out of funds.



Aluf-Mishne Yair Shamir and his father share a private moment off the set yesterday at TV House. (G. Feinblatt/Media)

'Shamir and son' a hit at ITV

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel Television's programme department for Jewish traditions and customs does not usually rate high priority in the scheme of things at Television House.

Yesterday was an exception. The shooting of a new monthly talk show *From Generation to Generation: Fathers and Sons* attracted ITV's major-league decision makers, including ITV chief Haim Yavin, news division head Yair Stern and Mabot news head Ya'acov Ahimeir.

Mordechai Priman, the director of the traditions and customs department had scored a coup by starting off the series with Prime Minister Shamir and his Air Force officer son Aluf-Mishne Yair Shamir. The father and son team became an instant media event, with a horde of still photographers crowding into the tiny make-up cubicle adjacent to the studio and later shooting them together with moderator Ilana Dayan from every possible angle.

A technical hitch delayed shooting

by some 20 minutes, but once the programme got going, it went off without any serious obstructions. NBC which was castigated last week by the Prime Minister's Office for its one-sided documentary *Israel 20 Years After: A Dying Dream* sent along a cameraman and a soundman.

"You see," said Avi Pazner, the Prime Minister's media adviser, "I told you that we weren't boycotting you."

The younger Shamir, asked to identify the man sitting alongside him said: "First he's my father and second he's my friend." The son whose political perspective is not the same as his father's, said that the former head of the Lehi underground and present head of Likud had never tried to indoctrinate him in his own way of thinking.

Shamir the elder admitted that he had not exactly seen eye to eye with his own father on political issues, but reminisced that he had soaked up his passion for Zionism in his father's house.

All the close members of the

prime minister's family in Poland perished in the Holocaust. His father had wanted to come to Eretz Yisrael, but had been angered by Jabotinsky's warning that all Jews should leave Poland lest they be annihilated. "I want to come to Eretz Yisrael," he wrote to his son who was already living here, "but I have the right to live in Poland where I was born and where I have accomplished so much."

"You have the right to stay in Poland," Yitzhak Shamir wrote back, "but your place is in Eretz Yisrael."

When the Nazis invaded Poland, the prime minister's father who had been a revolutionary in his youth, with many gentle friends, escaped his captors and sought to take refuge with the comrades of his youth. Instead of giving him shelter, they killed him.

Fathers and Sons will be broadcast on Wednesday, August 12 at 8 p.m.

The second pair in the series will be Soviet Jewry activist and scientist Prof. Yirmiyahu Branover and his son, Daniel.

Egypt burning more gas in bid to export more oil

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt is turning to gas to lessen dependence on oil as a domestic energy source and to release more crude for export.

Egypt now exports about one-third of its crude oil output of 870,000 barrels per day (BPD) and oil wells are fast drying up.

"Oil reserves will be depleted in 10 or 20 years at the most and gas will be badly needed to replace oil as a source of energy," said Tarek Heggy, deputy general manager of Shell Winning, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

Shell Winning this year set into motion what analysts expect will be a major hunt for gas by drafting a new model agreement with the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) setting attractive new rules for exploration.

Under the accord, still to be ratified by parliament, EGPC will buy gas from oil companies for a cash sum calculated at 85 per cent of the equivalent market value of fuel oil. EGPC will retain 15 per cent for infrastructure costs.

Two other companies, Amco Corp. of the U.S. and Italy's Agip, which operates in Egypt as the International Egyptian Oil (IEOC), are negotiating similar deals.

IEOC, with partners British Petroleum and Marathon Oil of the U.S., has made a major gas discovery in the Nile delta region north of the Abu Mad gas field.

Heggy said the Nile delta was "gas prone" and he expected EGPC to invite exploration orders in September.

Gas has also been discovered in the Western Desert and the Gulf of Suez, but until recently most companies exploring for oil were discouraged by a law that made developing gas fields a time-consuming venture.

So the government began to explore ways of amending the law,

Japan urged to include Jerusalem in conference

Jerusalem Post Staff
NEW YORK. — The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has protested against the exclusion of Jerusalem from the forthcoming World Conference of Historical Cities to be hosted by the city of Kyoto.

In a letter last week to Japanese Ambassador Nobuto Matsunaga, ADL national director Abraham Foxman said that barring Jerusalem, which is "rich in cultural and religious history, serves the interests of those who seek the political delegitimation of Israel's capital."

The conference, which is scheduled for November, will be attended by 35 cities. The Kyoto city council voted not to extend an invitation to Jerusalem.

The league first raised the matter of Jerusalem's exclusion with the Japanese embassy in Washington last May. But the embassy has informed the league that the decision still stands.

Expressing "disappointment and dismay," Foxman said that barring Jerusalem "contradicts several of the conference's stated aims, including those of promoting 'international friendship' and contributing to world peace."

Kyoto's decision, he went on, "is not an isolated instance of Japanese political bias against Israel." Foxman cited Japan's support of the Arab boycott against Israel and Japan's refusal to engage in scientific exchanges with Israel and promote cultural ties.

"We believe that the inclusion of Jerusalem in the Kyoto conference would be an important step in bettering Japanese-Israeli ties and we urge the (Kyoto) council to reconsider its decision," Foxman said.

The government has withheld a decision on bids to build Egypt's first nuclear power plant at a cost of \$1 billion. Originally planned for completion by 1991, it is now certain to be delayed.



TV journalist Menashe Raz at the funeral yesterday for Yediot Aharonot columnist Aharon Bechar at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv. (M. Daniel/Media)

Hundreds of his friends bid farewell to man 'who wrote music in words'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Aharon Bechar, a preeminent journalist and columnist, was buried at Holon cemetery yesterday. Widely known by his nickname "Arale," Bechar died on Sunday of heart failure at the age of 45.

The funeral procession started from Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv, where hundreds came to pay their last respects. They included politicians, victims of Bechar's journalistic barbs, and journalists envious of his remarkable mastery of Hebrew.

The mourners also included Bulgarians, who were proud of their representative among the elite of the media, despite his non-conformist leftist views; members of the Jaffa Maccabi football team, which first attained national prominence in Bechar's *Yediot Aharonot* column; and members of Tel Aviv's bohemian community, which was Arale's natural milieu.

Yediot's senior management and staff also turned out and seemed visibly numbed by the recent streak of personal tragedies at the paper. Those who paid their last respects also included night club and bar owners and underworld types with whom Bechar always struck up revealing conversations. They, too, were among his many grieving friends.

Bechar, who was never anything but a journalist, came to Israel from

Bulgaria at the age of six. In his determined effort to integrate, Bechar surpassed his peers in mastering modern Hebrew, writing distinctive prose. His columns were noted for their personal style, and he was considered one of the originators of the "new journalism" which dominates much of the Hebrew press today. One of the mourners said: "Arale didn't write articles. He wrote music in words."

Bechar's career reached its peak in the late 1970s when his *Yediot* column "Profile" was the most widely read in the country.

Arale recently returned from a three-year stint in New York. He was not overjoyed at the prospect of resuming his writing here, as he despaired of what he saw as the irreversible decline of the country and secular Zionism, the loves of his life. Bechar's heart had failed him long before it actually stopped when he collapsed on Sunday in his mother's home.

"*Yediot Aharonot* won't be the same without you," said one of the mourners. Others expanded the prediction to include Israeli journalism as a whole and their own lives as well.

Bechar himself would have produced a sarcastic critique of the somberness of the funeral. He would have marched his grieving friends off to the nearest bar to have a drink and make merry instead.

Virshubski's anti-censorship bill stalled by Labour's Linn

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter
Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski's private member's bill to abolish theatre censorship fell foul of Alignment MK Amnon Linn yesterday during its final committee stages.

But Virshubski found an ally in Yitzhak Arzi, Linn's party colleague, who insisted that the matter be referred for further consideration in the Alignment before additional action is taken.

The Likud had exchanged those of its members in the Law Committee known to adopt a soft attitude to the bill for others ready to take a harder

line, a move that Virshubski charged was "yet another instance of the Likud kowtowing to the religious parties."

But he had not reckoned with Linn, who wanted to amend the bill to affect private theatres only.

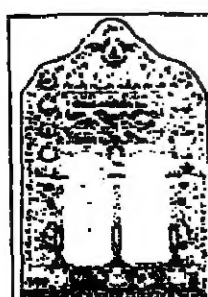
Arzi charges that the hawkish Linn is motivated by a desire to spike the activities of the left-wing and often controversial Haifa Theatre which receives considerable support from the Haifa Labour Council.

Virshubski said yesterday that he will fight on and try to have the bill brought to the plenum for a final vote this week.

Novelty Calendars



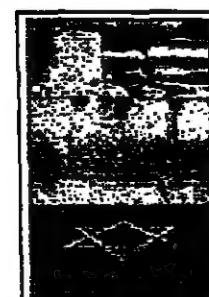
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Culture czars sing the same old songs

OPINION/David Bar-Illan

The arrival of the Bolshoi Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York earlier this month brought back memories of the first appearances in America by Soviet artists more than 30 years ago.

We who attended those performances are not likely to forget the experience. It was less than three years after the long nightmare of Stalin's tyranny. The new Soviet rulers were releasing and rehabilitating thousands of political prisoners. "De-Stalinization," "internal reforms" and "co-existence" were the buzzwords of the new regime, and a programme of "cultural exchange" enabled Americans and Russians to view and hear each other's artists for the first time in decades. Hope and euphoria were everywhere. Concerts would end with audiences and performers cheering and applauding each other for 15 to 20 minutes, as if proclaiming to themselves and to the world: Thus we shall conquer differences, thus we shall make enmity melt, thus we shall have peace.

The euphoria did not last long. It soon became clear that culture, like everything else in the Soviet Union, was an instrument of the state. After the USSR severed diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967, American artists who were in any way identified with Israel were gradually blacklisted by the Soviets. Most, like Leonard Bernstein, Zubin Mehta, Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman and Isaac Stern, were undisputed leaders in their field. All had enjoyed great success with Soviet audiences and critics.

Incredibly, the West acquiesced. The Soviets were allowed to deter-

mine cultural-exchange eligibility not on artistic merit but on ethnic affiliation and personal association. Music, the most nonpolitical of the arts, became a Soviet instrument of reward and punishment.

The obverse was just as alarming. The only Soviet artists allowed to appear in the West were those "reliable" enough to be approved by the party. When the greatest Russian instrumentalist, cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, ran afoul of the KGB for befriending dissident writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, he was forbidden to travel abroad and excluded from Russia's major concert halls. Scores of others suffered similar fates.

Assuming, correctly, that the West would do nothing to violate the sacred cow of cultural exchange, the Soviets went even further. They demanded control over the advertisements in the playbills at theatres in which Soviet artists appeared. In one incident in Los Angeles in 1975, the theatre manager was forced to tear out "offensive" advertisements — one advertising a book by Mr. Solzhenitsyn, another a concert by Soviet emigres — minutes before the performance. At Lincoln Centre in New York and Kennedy Centre in Washington similar ads were simply turned away.

Several newspapers published letters from Beverly Sills and me that protested the imposition of censorship in our democracy by a foreign power. I felt that under such conditions cultural exchange was not

only useless but dangerous.

But even these gross offences were not as intolerable to me as the punishments meted out to individual artists for political "heresy". In the early 70s, Soviet dancer Valery Panov was penalized for expressing his desire to emigrate to Israel. He was fired from the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, forbidden to perform anywhere, and consigned to an apartment so tiny that he could not practise in it. I could not help imagining how I would feel if I were deprived of access to a piano. It would be tantamount to an artistic death sentence.

Outraged, I joined a committee for Mr. Panov and his ballerina wife. We collected 6,000 signatures from artists throughout the West and tried to turn their case into a world-wide cause celebre. When Carnegie Hall announced an appearance of the Leningrad Philharmonic, we bought 100 tickets in the front of the auditorium. They were filled with activists who, seconds before the conductor appeared, got up and walked out, carrying a banner that said "Free the Panovs." (I vehemently oppose disturbing concerts, but I see nothing wrong in silent protest.)

Ten years later I met one of that orchestra's musicians in Oslo. He told me, "We felt you were fighting for all of us, not just for the Panovs." It took three years of such protests to get the Panovs released.

Now there is a new cultural agreement between the superpowers, and

again there is some relaxation in the Soviets' attitude towards artistic activities. Movies, books, plays, operas and ballets whose themes were considered heretical and decadent are now deemed acceptable; writers and artists formerly boycotted and persecuted, especially those no longer alive, are enjoying a modicum of approval, and prominent Soviet defectors have been ostentatiously invited to appear in the motherland.

This is a limited and carefully controlled liberalization that has to do not only with the desire to placate the West and pave the way to unfettered trade relations, but with the need to assuage the frustrations of Soviet artists and intellectuals stewing at the sight of colleagues in other Communist Bloc countries enjoying greater freedom of expression.

But despite all this, nothing substantive has changed either in Soviet cultural-exchange policy or in State Department acquiescence in it. Western artists on the Soviet blacklist have yet to be invited to appear in the Soviet Union, and "unreliable" Soviet artists still cannot appear in the West. The only discernible change is that the Soviet performers who appear in the West are watched even more carefully by the KGB to prevent defections.

Today's "Panovs" include the brilliant pianist Vladimir Feltsman who, in punishment for requesting an emigration visa six years ago, had been allowed neither to perform in major Soviet cities nor to tour abroad. A year ago the U.S. ambassador in Moscow invited him to play at the embassy, but the long arm of

the KGB reached there too: The piano was vandalized hours before the scheduled concert. As in the case of the Panovs, a consistent international campaign on his behalf, as well as a personal crusade by Rep. Jack Kemp, finally helped, and last week Mr. Feltsman received permission to leave.

Others have not been as fortunate. Alexei Magarik, a young Moscow cellist, was sentenced to three years in the gulag for teaching Hebrew. Needless to say, he has not been allowed to take his cello with him. The first violinist of the Lithuanian Symphony, Carmella Raiz, was dismissed for applying to leave. Meita Leikina, who sent the family violin to his violinist daughter in Israel, was thrown into a psychiatric hospital for four years. Emanuel Tvaladze of Tbilisi was sentenced to eight years in jail for playing with an unofficial "human rights" orchestra. For them, too, nothing has changed.

By definition, an artist is a free spirit to whom any form of repression is anathema. That is why so many of the leading Soviet performers have defected or, whenever possible, emigrated. Among them are some of the world's greatest artists: dancers Natalia Makarova, Rudolf Nureyev, Mikhail Baryshnikov and Alexander Goudonov; pianists Vladimir Ashkenazy, Bella Davidovich and Andrei Gavrilov; violinist Gidon Kremer, cellist-conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, conductor Maxim Shostakovich (son of the great composer) and countless others. Every orchestra in the West boasts Soviet musical emigres who have chosen to live in personal and



A visitor to Moscow gives former Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun the Jerusalem Prize Medal awarded to him recently by Israel for his work on behalf of Soviet Jewry. (Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre)

artistic freedom. Indeed, the only positive result of cultural exchange is the enrichment these artists have brought to the West.

But the price we have paid for this privilege has been high. Much too high. By allowing the relationship to continue on Soviet terms, we have given implicit approval, a tacit licence, to the trampling of human and artistic rights by a repressive, totalitarian regime.

Cultural exchange can do nothing to ease tensions between the superpowers for the simple reason that people-to-people programmes have little impact in countries, such as the Soviet Union, where people have no say in shaping the policies of their government. All cultural exchange has done is give the Soviets hard

currency and international respectability.

We in the West are so anxious to avoid bestowing such respectability on the government of South Africa that we do not invite South African orchestras and ballet troupes to our shores; and we ostracize Western artists who appear in South Africa, even if they insist on appearing only before desegregated audiences. There is no reason we should treat the Soviets differently. Not until they clean up their act.

Mr. Bar-Illan, a concert pianist, directs the Jonathan Institute, a private anti-terrorist group based in New York and Jerusalem. This article was written for the Wall Street Journal.

Catch-22, Gorbachev style

By A. VORONEL, M. AZBEL, I. PYATETZKY-SHAPIO, and G. FREEMAN

On 16 February, 1987, Drs. Victor and Irina Bravovskys' application to the USSR Interior Ministry to reconsider its refusal to grant them exit visas was turned down on the ground of Irina's security clearance at Moscow University. There would be no nothing extraordinary about this case, if it were not for some very special circumstances.

Irina Bravovskaya worked as a computer scientist at Moscow State University until 1972. Her mentor, Academician A. Logunov, personally testified in 1978 to Prof. M. Kruskal from Princeton University and in 1986 to four French scientists that she never had any security clearance. In 1972, when the Bravovskys applied for visas to Israel, Irina was fired from the University. For almost 14 years she did not work — far more than the "5 to 10 years" suggested by

Mr. Gorbachev last year as a maximum period for refusal of exit visas.

Victor and Irina's son, Leonid, and his wife, Lena, also applied for exit visas. He was turned down on the grounds of the new Gorbachev rules of emigration, which went into effect on January 1. Previously Leonid and Lena's application was accepted, but they were refused — also allegedly because of Irina's security risk. True, Leonid was 11 years old in 1972, but still he could inherit the military secrets literally (and only) with his mother's milk.

Now, in 1987, Leonid and Lena were refused due to the "insufficient kinship" in Israel. True, Victor's aging 80-year old father is in Israel, and his newly married brother, Victor, is sufficient direct kinship for Victor, but not for his son, and Victor cannot leave for Israel because of his wife's clearance, which is validated by secret officials in the Visa Department, who don't care about so-called Glas-

nost, and openness and certainly know better.

What about the new Gorbachev humanism? Victor spent a year in prison and three years in internal exile (for his chairing of scientific seminars for other refusenik scientists fired from their jobs). Now, after these four years, he is seriously ill and has frequent attacks. Irina's mother (whose uncle, the famous Jewish poet Itzhak Fefer, perished in Stalin's Gulag for his activity in the World War II Anti-Fascist Committee), is already 82. Leonid spent 14 years of his 25 in refusal — a boy, grown up in refusal, and now a father. Victor's daughter, Dalia, is 13 — she was conceived already as a refusenik, and is known to her schoolmates as a "Zionist fascist."

Isn't this family a test-case of the Gorbachev openness and of Soviet intentions? May we respectfully expect an answer to the plight of this family?

Judaism exhibition at refusenik's flat

LONDON (JTA). — A private exhibition illustrating the plight of Judaism in the Soviet Union has been on show for the past two weeks in the Moscow apartment of a Jewish academic, who has just completed a study of communities throughout the USSR.

Dr. Shimon Yantovsky, together with a number of friends, claims to have visited no fewer than 190 towns with sizeable Jewish populations, in the past 10 years. About 810,000 Jews — or 48 per cent of the officially registered population — are congregated in 54 of the towns.

A special leaflet prepared for the

exhibition explains the results of Dr. Yantovsky's researches and contains a moving appeal for a restoration of Orthodox Jewish life. It says:

"Of more than 190 towns visited by Dr. Yantovsky and his friends, only 130 were discovered to have some form of institutions for prayers. But in those places where there are no prayer institutions, there is no Jewish community, nor did we find any signs of religious life. In some of these towns, Jewish cemeteries are preserved. The level of fulfillment even in the basic requirements of Jewish law is unbelievably low.

French effort

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

Jerusalem Post Correspondent PARIS. — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said recently that "the right way" to deal with the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration was to bring it up at top-level diplomatic occasions with Soviet officials.

Speaking to the Jewish magazine *Actualité Juive*, Raimond recalled that he had himself given a list of names of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Edward Shevardnadze in July 1986. "The Soviet authorities used to refuse even to take such lists," said the minister.

Asked whether the French government would agree to link bilateral negotiations in the cultural and economic fields with the Soviet Jewry issue, Raimond said that "no country did so. My opinion is that it is not a good method."

American political leaders feel differently, as evidenced, for example, by the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which tied U.S. trade to Soviet compliance with the easing of human rights curbs.

Raimond said "we are raising the issue regularly. We think it is better that those lists (of refuseniks) are given on the level of the president, the prime minister, the foreign minister. Otherwise, these measures would turn commonplace."

At the big synagogue in Moscow, tourists are met by the incredible sight of young and old praying with fervor. The older worshippers consider themselves too old to fear repercussions; they are content to live out their days acting as spiritual mentors to the young. The university-educated youth jeopardize good positions with promising futures to openly practise Judaism. In spite of the harassment they know will be forthcoming, they do not work on the Sabbath or holidays.

Some notable personalities in Moscow: Rav Getcher, affectionately known as the Tzadik of Moscow. Lev, who worries about his young

daughter's exposure to Leninist teachings and makes sure to counteract them with a healthy dollop of Torah in the afternoon. This little girl listened to my sketchy Hebrew and was rather unimpressed.

"Noah," she asked, "How do you know how to daven if that's the way you speak Hebrew?" Alex, who upon receiving orders from the Lubavitcher Rebbe to build a second mikva in Moscow, completed the project in 16 days with little more than his bare hands.

Yosef Begun is perhaps the most widely known of the refuseniks. When I met him at the Marina el Russia synagogue his face was glowing, both from his 90-minute walk to shul and his transparent joy at meeting an observant visitor from the West.

We spent Shabbat night at Begun's home, where he recited a memorable havdala with the aid of his newly-acquired Artscroll Siddur.

"Jewish books like Artscroll are what we need in Russia," he said. "They come with instructions, so we know when to sit, when to stand, and when to bow."

Begun and his wife, Inna, beamed with pride as they showed us their Artscroll Haggada, also recently acquired. Their thirst for knowledge was overwhelming. Imprisonment and deprivation had only strengthened this man's commitment.

Vilna, the slow-paced Lithuanian city, is rapidly becoming a centre of

Resurgence of Russian Jewish life

By NOAH DEAR

I AM STILL under the spell of the resurgence of Jewish life I witnessed recently in Russia — awesome and unbelievable after 70 years of Communist indoctrination.

Last May, I led a delegation on a 10-day fact-finding mission to the Soviet Union as chairman of the New York City Council Subcommittee on Human Rights.

What inspired us most, and what we frankly did not expect to find, was the strength and vibrancy of the religious Jewish community and the numbers of hozrim b'teshuva, who constitute a kaleidoscope of emerging shades of Jewish observance.

Basically, we observed three main groups who are working quietly but dynamically to nurture the growth of Jewish life in Russia: Lubavitch, Agudat Israel and the Centre for Soviet Jewry with the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry.

The beautiful city of Leningrad is known to present difficulty for Jewish observance because of its sterile, Communist-oriented atmosphere. Grisha is a young, married man with two children. His cheerful, smiling countenance transcends the cramped living quarters and hemmed-in perimeters of his life. He is the unofficial spiritual leader of Leningrad, who works with all groups without engaging in polemics.

His chief avocation and goal? Teaching gemara and humash to small study groups in an effort to disseminate Judaism. He is able to relate to all Jews, whether religious or not, from former prisoners to the uninitiated. This characteristic is typical of the Russian activists we met. "What did you do with your life before you became a refusenik?" asked Councilman Jay O'Donovan. "I had no life before I had the Torah," replied Grisha.

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Councilman Dear with Rav Getcher, the "Tzadik of Moscow."

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Vilna, the slow-paced Lithuanian city, is rapidly becoming a centre of

preparations.

Though their sacrifices and bravery were not emphasized, we sensed it was not easy for them to be observant, to cover their hair, to be different in a land of conformity. We did learn, however, that a visit to the mikva from Vilna to Moscow entailed a 12-hour journey, plus a disproportionate chunk of income.

In a land where Leninism pervades every school subject, both the women and the men expressed concern for the religious future of their children. Yet the children seemed very responsive. In the morning they are indoctrinated with Communism; in the afternoon they imbibe religious studies, either with their parents or as part of small study groups, which, though not technically legal, flourish nonetheless.

While we were seated at the Shabbat table at Alex's house, his two daughters came home from school. They did not carry books, nor had they written. They promptly joined us and began singing *zimrot*, imploring us to teach them new Hebrew songs.

When Alex's six-year-old son started singing in Yiddish and then broke into "We want Moshiah now," there was not a dry eye in the room. The yearning for the Messiah by young and old was almost palpable. We felt that Russia, which had produced such great Torah scholars in the past, was even today not a total wasteland.

All this is taking place in spite of the mockery called *glasnost*, which has not changed Russia's bristling negativism towards religion in the least. The force moving so many people to rediscover their roots is, by natural definitions, inexplicable.

The impression we came away with was of a land where pride in Jewish identity is on the upswing; where religious refuseniks give inspiration to the non-religious; where ideologically different Jewish groups interact in harmony. There is a strong tendency towards Zionism.

About 90 per cent of the people we spoke to were eagerly awaiting emigration to Israel; the thought of America as an alternative was not even considered. The feeling in the air was that of undaunted striving to regain an endangered heritage. "Send more tourists!" was the cry we heard everywhere. "We need *kizuk* (encouragement)."

Noah Dear represents a Brooklyn district on the New York City Council. The Soviet Jewry page is edited by Louis Rapoport.

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'Regime refuseniks'

Natasha and Genady Khassina have recently sent an open appeal to all those who have been helping their family, especially Senators Boshovitz and De Concini and others.

In their statement they wrote the reason for the Soviets denying their family an exit visa is based on the fact "that Natasha Khassina possesses information which could, if divulged, cause harm to the security of the USSR. The information in question is what N. Khassina "could have obtained 19 years ago when she worked at the Niiri (a Radio-Electronics Industry Science Research Institute specializing in radio technology) where she was employed from 1966 till 1968. She was engaged in calculating lags and refractions of radio waves in the ionosphere.

"The data on the ionosphere and calculations connected with it are published every year in geophysics journals. The subject is absolutely devoid of secrets."

"N. Khassina tried numerous times to appeal to the commission for reviewing regime considerations, in order to prove that she does not possess any secret information and did not possess any in the past, but

all her attempts were in vain, since the Soviet authorities have been very careful in concealing the auspices under which this commission operates.

"It was later announced that a similar commission was to be established at the legal department of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and that this commission would serve as the supreme authority on the matter. However, the appeals to this commission made by other Jews wishing to leave were also to no avail. Decisions are still anonymous, as they were in the past. The periods of validity of the refusals were not stated, and the persons appealing to the commission were still deprived of the possibility of participating in the decisions taken on their cases.

"We have taken the liberty of dwelling on the story of our refusal because we wanted to use it as an example of the fact that Jews who find themselves in the category of "regime refuseniks" are, in fact, deprived of any defence since there is no definitive procedure for appealing against decisions regarding emigration."

The Khassinns have fought for 10 years for their legal right to repatriate to Israel.

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IN WORKING to change teachers' attitudes and children's textbooks, the Ministry of Education - unlike its fellow ministries - has done much in the last seven years to implement the recommendations made by the Namir Commission on the Status of Women.

The moving force behind the ministry's progress is the now-retired veteran educator Zehava Malkiel, who was recently honoured at a symposium held at the Knesset on "Educating Towards the Equality of the Sexes."

In addition to the other ministry posts Malkiel has filled, she assumed the additional, voluntary responsibility in 1980 of being adviser to the minister on the status of women.

Present at the symposium were members of the Knesset Committee on Education, ministry officials and a host of educators (some from within the ministry) who are involved in the status of women committee which Malkiel established to follow up on the Namir commission suggestions.

In addressing her audience, Malkiel lauded the committee's progress in three main areas: "humanizing" the nation's school curricula and texts, increasing educators' awareness of sexual discrimination in society as well as in the classroom, and promoting technological education for young women.

However, she noted, "Women's status is still not talked about and is still not one of the main priorities at the Education Ministry, where women are not among the top decision-makers. Members of our committee did not get much support for their activities from their bosses [even] after we had organized lectures and study days on women's issues for ministry personnel."

From her own experience, stressed Malkiel, the post of ministerial adviser on the status of women should "be a separate, not a volunteer, position," with a proper budget and access to manpower resources.

"In general," she said, "the status of women is not only an educational issue, but a private and governmental one as well. People are blind to the fact that there can be no democracy without equality of the sexes."

ONE OF THE more interesting aspects of the activities carried out by the Education Ministry's status of women committee under Malkiel's leadership is the booklet drawn up by two of its members who work in



One example of the curriculum planning division's 'new look' in textbooks: An illustration from high schoolers' English Here and Now book. (Israel Sim)

A textbook case

Tal Bar-El

Entitled *Relating to Boys and Girls in Textbooks*, the booklet has been distributed to authors of school books, and other educators. In it, authors Mira Friedkin and Ada Moshkowitz argue that stereotypes which are unfair to both men and women appear in the books, and that the language and directions used are often aimed only at male readers.

By way of helping to rectify this situation, the authors list a number of suggested guidelines for textbook (and all children's book) writers and illustrators, as well as for educators in general: Equal mention of the wide range of roles fulfilled by men and women (not just stereotyped woman-housekeeper, man-boss images); depiction of both sexes as

capable of being strong and weak, emotional and tough, etc.; addressing both boys and girls and requiring them to answer the same questions and complete the same exercises (in workbooks and other texts); use of language directed at both girls and boys in a non-sexist manner; and use of non-sexist illustrations.

Friedkin and Moshkowitz report that some of these suggestions have already been implemented, but stress that it will take some time before all texts reflect a "humanistic" approach.

Friedkin commented at the symposium that there is now, due to the efforts of the ministry's committee on the status of women, an increased awareness among her colleagues in the curriculum planning division regarding sexual biases in children's literature.

Another committee success was the establishment of what the organizers hope will be a continuing course for Arab teachers on equal education for boys and girls. The first such course drew 30 kindergarten and higher-grade teachers and was held earlier this year in Haifa.

Following Malkiel's retirement, her post as adviser to the minister on the status of women will be filled by Rahel Tokati who has for 10 years worked in the field of adult education.

"My approach is that a difference between the sexes exists, and that artificially erasing that difference will not help," Tokati said at the close of the symposium. "If we realize that girls may learn in different ways [from boys], it may help their situation."

"I believe that we need to work within the existing educational system so that we can find the best ways to promote women and so that they will be an equal part of society."

bill that would require the use of safety belts for children in the back seat of a car.

Currently, the law prohibits children under 14 from sitting in the front seat if they are not belted, but there is no mention of back seat belts in the law. Zucker says that hundreds of children are killed or injured in car accidents each year, and that they are much better off in safety seats or confined by seat belts than sitting on an adult's lap.

FOREIGN visitors who will attend the Seoul Olympics in 1988 will have to produce proof that they are free of Aids. Some 300,000 tourists are expected to flock to South Korea for the games, and health authorities are worried that they could contribute to the spread of the fatal disease.

The country's health minister said recently that he hopes other countries issue public approval of the decision for Aids tests for visitors. The Korean authorities also hope to pass a law in Parliament that would send a person to prison for seven years if he infects someone else with the Aids virus.

THE HISTADRUT Health Fund's funding over delays at Israel TV in broadcasting its paid public service announcements urging families to donate kidneys from deceased relatives to those who need transplants. Kupat Holim Clalit says it was told that because of the "public sensitivity" of the issue, the broadcast had been delayed. Then it was told that the delay was due to the current appointment of a new committee on public service announcements.

Kupat Holim says that the announcement is urgent in order to change public opinion and make available a greater number of donor kidneys for those who need transplants.

MK DEDI Zucker of the Citizens Rights Movement has introduced a

ican health insurance plan, which has 80 million U.S. members, has an international claims centre in Washington to help those needing emergency medical care abroad.

American retirees in Israel who have joined Blue Cross will be exempt from payment on the major portion of hospital expenses in Herzliya.

FOREIGN MINISTER Shimon Peres, who said recently that he is "nervous and gaining weight" because he stopped smoking four months ago, did not please the Society for the Prevention of Smoking with his remarks.

Peres, who mentioned his "post-smoking troubles" when speaking at Bar-Ilan University, should have consulted the society's experts about his "rehabilitation," according to Dr. Tuvia Lehrer of the society. It takes a year before the nicotine is cleaned out of the system of a habitual smoker who has given up the habit. When one stops smoking, the acidity in the body increases, while alkalinity drops, causing nervousness and discomfort.

Changing one's diet from meat, fish, bread and eggs - which are acidic - to milk products, fruits and vegetables, greatly improves the feeling of a repentant smoker. Taking bicarbonate of soda is also good for increasing the body's alkalinity, said Lehrer.

THE HERZLIYA Medical Centre, a luxurious profit-making health facility, has opened a new wing offering rehabilitation and nursing for the chronically ill and elderly.

Doctors, nurses, physical and occupational therapists and experts in stress-reduction are on hand.

The centre has also become the first medical facility in the country to provide health care resources for American members of Blue Cross/Blue Shield. Its contract guarantees that eligible Blue Cross/Blue Shield members won't have to pay for hospitalization at the centre. The Amer-

spread to their necks. As a result, they needed long months of treatment by a dermatologist, who insists that they will need plastic surgery to clear up their skin.

The plaintiffs say the cosmetologist manufactured lesions without Health Ministry approval and that she treated them unnecessarily.

QUEUES FOR surgery in Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals are now set by computer, and the Histadrut membership card is being replaced by a magnetic card similar to a credit card, according to Kupat Holim chairman Prof. Haim Doron.

TWO YOUNG Haifa women are suing a local cosmetician for compensation for "ruining their faces."

Ruth and Esther Haviv say that last year they went to a cosmetician in Kiryat Haim for acne treatment. She allegedly used homemade remedies on their skin, and the acne turned into infected blisters that

WHEN JOHN KEATS asked, "What is more gentle than a wind in summer?" it was eminently clear that he was not thinking of a *sharav* wind blowing over Israel from the superheated air of the desert.

Despite our complaints, life goes on during the hot months and part of life is eating and, for that matter, inviting guests to eat with us.

The following dishes are easy to make and will provide light and tempting fare for even the hottest of summer days. Prepared together, these dishes will comfortably serve as a buffet for 6-8.

One might consider the possibility of placing on each guest's plate a small card containing one or another ode to summer. One of my own favourites is the 13th century anonymous rogue: *Summer is icumen in*

Lhude sing cucu!
Growth seed and bloweth med
And springeth the wude nu.

Spinach and Cheese Pancakes
900 gr. spinach, well picked over
1 cup milk
1 heaping cup flour
180 gr. Parmesan cheese, grated
1 onion, whole
2-3 tbs. butter
pinch of nutmeg
salt and pepper to taste

Combine the milk and flour and blend them thoroughly to make a smooth batter. In a 18-cm. (7") crepe pan (or other similarly sized heavy skillet), melt 1 tbs. of the butter. Turn the pan to make sure the bottom and sides are well-coated and when the butter is hot, spoon in enough batter to form a thin pancake.

Cook the pancake on both sides and set aside. Repeat the process until all the batter is used, stacking the pancakes one on top of the other. Add butter to the pan only if the pancakes begin to stick.

Rinse the spinach under cold running water and drop it into a large saucepan, with an ample amount of boiling salted water. Return to the boil and cook for 5 minutes. Remove from the heat, rinse under cold water

and drain. Chop the spinach finely.

In a separate saucepan, boil the onion in water for 10-15 minutes. Remove the onion from the water and slice.

In a skillet, melt the remaining butter and in this sauté the onion slices until translucent. Add the spinach and continue to sauté for 5 minutes longer. Remove from the flame, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg and mix well. On each pancake place 2 tbs. of this mixture and sprinkle over with grated cheese.

Roll the pancakes and place them in a well-greased baking dish. Over the top, sprinkle the remaining cheese and place in a hot oven until the cheese has melted and is golden brown. Serve hot.

Eggs in Cocottes
1 egg per portion
1 tsp. butter, melted, per portion
salt to taste
perfect white mushrooms, chopped, for garnish

Grease small ramekins (cocottes) and into each, carefully break a single egg. Sprinkle lightly with salt and then with melted butter. Bake in a medium oven for 8-9 minutes and then garnish with the mushrooms. Serve piping hot.

Russian Cheese Fritters
4 cups farmers' or pot-style cheese
11 tbs. flour, sifted
2 tbs. sugar
4 egg-yolks
1/4 tsp. salt
sour cream for serving, well chilled butter for frying

Place the cheese in towelling or cheesecloth and carefully squeeze as much moisture out as possible. Rub the dry cheese through a sieve. In a mixing bowl combine the cheese, flour, egg-yolks, sugar and salt. Knead together thoroughly and roll into 7/8-cm. thick tubes. Refrigerate for about 1 hour and then slice the

rolls into 2 1/2-cm. slices.

In a skillet melt just enough butter to fry the slices and fry until golden brown on all sides. Serve hot with the sour cream.

Cheese Pastries
225 gr. phyllo leaves (strudel-leaf pastry)
1/4 cup butter, melted
1/4 cup sesame seeds
1 egg-yolk
1 cup Emmenthaler or similar cheese, finely grated
1/4 cup fat or other goat's cheese
85 gr. cream cheese
2 eggs, beaten lightly
2 tbs. parsley, chopped
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. ground nutmeg

Remove the phyllo leaves from the refrigerator and let stand at room temperature for about 1 1/2 hours.

Make the filling by mashing the goat cheese until it crumbles. To this add the eggs, Emmenthaler cheese, cream cheese, nutmeg, parsley, and pepper and blend well.

Cut each phyllo leaf into a strip 15 x 30 cm. Melt the butter and with a brush coat each leaf. Fold the leaves in half lengthwise yielding strips 7 1/2 x 30 cm. Again brush with butter and place 1 tbs. of the filling at the bottom of each leaf.

Fold over to form a triangle and continue folding, buttering each fold, until the strip is completed. Repeat with each of the strips and place the completed triangles on a well-greased cookie sheet. Brush the tops of each triangle with butter and then with a mixture of egg-yolk and 2 tbs. water.

Sprinkle over with the sesame seeds and bake in a medium oven until the pastries are golden brown and flaky (about 20-30 minutes). Serve hot or at room temperature.

Whipped Cream Custard
2 cups whipping cream
1 cup light brown sugar
4 eggs, well beaten
2 tbs. sugar

In a double-boiler, heat the whipping cream until hot. Using a large bowl, pour the cream over the beaten eggs, beating constantly while pouring. Return the mixture to the top of the double-boiler and add the sugar. Heat the mixture, mixing constantly, until the eggs thicken and the custard heavily coats the back of a spoon.

Place the mixture in six individual custard cups, cover and chill at least overnight.

Sift the brown sugar and make certain it is free of lumps and over the custard sprinkle a 1/2-cm. layer of the sugar. Place the cups in a shallow pan and place in a cold oven. Turn the heat to very low (120°C/250°F) and heat just until the sugar has caramelized. Serve hot in the custard cups.

Blancmange Pudding
2 1/2 cups heavy cream
1 cup blanched almonds, finely ground
3/4 cup sugar
2 pkg. unflavoured gelatin
3 egg-whites, beaten stiff
1 tsp. each rosewater and almond extract
pinch of salt
strawberries or strawberry jam to serve

Over the almonds pour 1 1/2 cups of cold water, cover and let stand for 3-4 hours. Strain the liquid through a cheesecloth, pressing as hard as possible to extract all of the liquids. Discard the ground nuts and reserve the almond milk.

In a saucepan combine the cream and sugar and scald, stirring constantly, until the sugar is melted.

Soak the gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water and dissolve this in the hot cream mixture and set aside to cool for 1/2 hour. Add the rosewater and almond extract, mixing well.

When the mixture begins to set fold in the salt and egg-whites and transfer to a 2-litre, well-buttered ring mould and chill until well set. Unmould and fill with strawberries or strawberry jam.

Amos sulks while team 'conquers' the Taj Mahal

NEW DELHI. — Like Achilles sulking in this tent, Amos Mansdorf was a loner in the Israel Davis Cup tennis camp yesterday.

The 21-year-old Israeli, who on Sunday declared that he did not want to play for Israel anymore in view of his quarrel with other members of the team and the coaching staff, did not join a day-long tour to the famed Taj Mahal in Agra, 200km. south of here.

The rest of the team, quite clearly relishing the opportunity to let their hair down after the pent-up emotions of the intense preparation for the match and the rather dismal outcome on court, all enjoyed their visit to one of the world's most famous sites.

Mansdorf chose to remain in the hotel all day.

He is due to return with the rest of the team to Israel this evening.

"It was great, one of the seven wonders of the world," said David

Harnick, chairman of the Israeli Tennis Association, of the Taj.

"As you know, tennis players mostly live, breathe, think and speak tennis everywhere they go, and we have seen great monuments before."

"We all were impressed, but after we were not in the mood to appreciate it fully," he said.

Post sports editor Yoram Kessel reports from New Delhi on the Israeli team's final day in India.

"We were defeated badly. We did not put on our best performance and we didn't play correctly — it wasn't because of the hot weather. We didn't perform as we should have."

But Harnick said Israeli tennis fans should remember that their team defeated Czechoslovakia, a top team.

Harnick, who earlier had complained about the Indian heat of 45°C compared with 35°C in Jerusalem, told me: "We didn't lose because of the heat. We didn't play right and put on our best performance."

For the first time during their nine-day visit, security was tight. The players were not accompanied by sten-gun wielding guards and the Taj was not ringed by sharpshooters or closed to visitors, as it has been for other dignitaries, like U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The group spent about an hour at the Taj, a tomb built by Moslem emperor Shah Jahan for his beautiful wife Mumtaz Mahal, who died in childbirth for his 14th child.

The team leaves New Delhi today and are expected to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport this evening. A press conference to wrap-up the weekend's Davis Cup tie is scheduled at the airport.

From perfect game to imperfect game

NEW YORK (AP). — What started out as a perfect game for Richard Dotson turned into a perfect ending for the New York Yankees.

Dotson retired the first 22 batters on Sunday before the Yankees jolted him on home runs by Dan Pasqua, Gary Ward and Dave Winfield for a 5-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Mike Pagliarulo's one-out single in the eighth broke up Dotson's bid for perfection. Mike Easler followed with a double and Pasqua hit a three-run homer with two outs for a 3-2 lead. Ward and Winfield hit solo homers in the ninth off Dotson.

New York ended their season-high four-game losing streak and stayed in first place in the American League East. A loss would have dropped them from the division points behind Detroit, who beat California 6-2.

The Yankees have not been so hot since Baltimore's Hoyt Wilhelm did it on Sept. 28, 1958, and their sudden outbreak on Sunday stopped Detroit from clinching the 14th major-league perfect game of since more innings.

Pasqua, who has bounced between the majors and minors while struggling for consistency, was batting for Juan Benitez when he sent a 2-1 pitch into the upper deck in right field for his ninth home run.

Dotson, 7-7, gave up six hits in 8 1/2 innings. He left the game after Winfield's 21st homer. He said he tried not to think about a no-hitter even though the first at Coney Island Park starting cheering every pitch in the seventh inning.

"In a tight game, you can't think about that," Dotson said. "When it's still two-up, you have to go out and get it."



OUT BUT NOT DOWN. — Mets' shortstop Rafael Santana jumps to avoid the Astros' Billy Hatcher after turning a double play in the sixth inning at Shea Stadium on Sunday. Hatcher came back with a three-run homer in the ninth to defeat the Mets 5-2. (Reuter telephoto)

Royals 4, Orioles 0
Charlie Leibrandt pitched a two-hitter as Kansas City stopped Baltimore's 11-game winning streak.

Leibrandt, 19-8, retired the first 13 batters and did not allow a hit until Ken Gierhart's single with one out in the sixth. He struck out seven and walked three.

Red Sox 11, Mariners 1
Roger Clemens struck out a season-high 14 and scattered eight hits, leading Boston over Seattle at Fenway Park.

The best Red Sox batted Clemens with 16 hits, including home runs by Wade Boggs, Dwight Gooden and rookie Sam Horn. Boggs had four hits and raised his major league-leading average to .373 and Horn had four for the second straight day and got three hits.

Blue Jays 4, Twins 2
George Bell went 4-for-4 and doubled and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning on a wild pitch as host Toronto beat Minnesota.

With the score 2-2, Bell opened the eighth with a lead off single and a fly ball and scored on Bert Blyleven's third wild pitch of the game.

Jimmy Key, 11-4, gave up four hits in 9 1/2 innings. He retired 17 straight batters before hitting Kirby Puckett with a pitch with two outs in the ninth, and Tom Seaver relieved for this 21st year.

Brewers 7, Athletics 4
Paul Molitor became the first AL player to steal second base, third base and home in the same inning since 1974 in leading Milwaukee past visiting Oakland.

OUT BUT NOT DOWN. — Mets' shortstop Rafael Santana jumps to avoid the Astros' Billy Hatcher after turning a double play in the sixth inning at Shea Stadium on Sunday. Hatcher came back with a three-run homer in the ninth to defeat the Mets 5-2. (Reuter telephoto)

Molitor led off the first inning with a single, stole second and then stole third with one out.

After Robin Yount walked, Molitor stole home as part of a double steal. Texas' Dave Nelson in 1974 was the last AL player to accomplish a home run in the third, leading off a seven-run outburst. Inavaglia hit his 20th homer in the sixth. Curtis Wilkerson drove in three runs as Texas won their third straight game and improved to 10-2 against the Indians this season.

Tigers 6, Angels 2
Jim Walewander hit his first major-league home run and Walt Terrell continued his success at Tiger Stadium as Detroit beat California.

Terrell, 2-0, gave up seven batters and struck out seven in his fourth complete game. He is 26-7 lifetime in Detroit. The Tigers completed a three-game sweep and are 45-29 since May 11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Suddenly, second wasn't quite so distant. Cincinnati lost for the third time in their four-game weekend series at Montreal, and the Reds saw their lead in the National League

slip. Cincinnati lost for the third time in their four-game weekend series at Montreal, and the Reds saw their lead in the National League slip.

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The honor came off Jesse Orosco, who relieved Dwight Gooden to start the top of the ninth. After retiring the first two hitters, Orosco gave up consecutive singles to Ken Caminiti, Davey Lopes and Gerald Young, creating a 3-2 tie. Hatcher, who went 3-for-3, then homered.

Phillies 7, Braves 3
Philadelphia got consecutive eighth-inning homers from Mike Thompson, Von Hayes and Mike Schmidt to break a 3-3 tie and beat visiting Atlanta. All the homers were off Doyle Alexander.

Padres 7, Pirates 4
Luis Salazar's two-run homer was one of only three hits that host San Diego used in scoring five runs in the fourth inning against Bob Kipper en route to victory over the Pirates.

Ed Wilton, 9-7, allowed just seven hits, including consecutive second-inning homers by Roberto Alomar and Bobby Bonds, to win for the first time in his last six starts.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 6
Steve Sax, who already had scored twice, cranked a 6-5 Chicago lead with a two-run double in the sixth inning, leading the Dodgers over the visiting Cubs. Brian Holton was the winner with two-thirds of an inning in relief of Fernando Valenzuela. Matt Young pitched the final three innings for his eighth save.

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Becker relegates Americans

PARIS (AFP). — Australia, the defending champions and Sweden, the team they brilliantly defeated in last year's finals, are just one match away from a revenge clash for this year's title.

Australia, led by Wimbledon champion Pat Cash, forged into the World Group semi-finals this weekend with a one-sided 4-1 victory over Mexico in Brisbane, while Sweden also reached the last four by crushing France by the same scoreline in Frejus.

Both teams, although favourites to meet for a second showdown, face tough tests for Australia must take on India while Sweden face Spain. The Australians, who have won 28 cups, will play India in Sydney on Oct. 24.

India scored a one-sided 4-0 home victory over Israel before the tie was shortened because of the torrential rain and Spain came away from Caracas 3-2 winners over Paraguay.

But the weekend's spotlight was firmly fixed on the great relegation battle being waged at Hartford, Connecticut, where the Americans, with John McEnroe back on the team, went down fighting in a thrilling encounter with West Germany who were led by world number-two Boris Becker.

In the end everything depended on the final rubber. The West Germans, who won both of the opening singles highlighted by Becker's six-and-a-half hour, five-set victory over McEnroe, lost Saturday's doubles and McEnroe levelled the overall match score on Sunday when he crushed Eric Jelen in straight sets 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.

Becker finally clinched the German victory when he defeated Tim Mayotte in a grueling three-and-a-half hour, five-set clash, thwarting a brave recovery by the American, to score a 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 4-6, 6-2 victory.

Emilio Sanchez clinched Spain's semi-final against Sweden, while he broke a 2-2 deadlock in the final against Paraguay by overpowering Hugo Chapera 6-1, 6-3, 6-0. Earlier, the experienced Victor Post kept Paraguay's hopes alive by defeating Sergio Casal 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 in the first of the reverse singles.

In the other World Group playoffs, Czechoslovakia's Miroslav Mecir and Karel Novacek completed a 5-0 whitewash of Argentina in Prague by winning both of Sunday's reverse singles while Yugoslavia, already leading on a comfortable 3-0 lead, had the rest of their relegation match with Britain abandoned because of the rain.

Rain also held up Italy in Seoul. The Italians, leading the tie with South Korea 2-1, will resume with Claudio Panatta leading Song Dong Wook 1-4, 6-4, 6-3 in the first of the reverse singles.

In the European Group finale, Switzerland will play the Soviet Union in Group A, and Austria will face Denmark in Group B.



CASH AND CARRY. — Australia's Pat Cash makes a backhand return against Mexico's Jorge Lazo to carry his side into October's semifinals against Israel-beaters India. (AFP telephoto)

FINAL RESULTS
World Group quarter-finals: Sweden beat France 4-1; Spain beat Paraguay 3-2; India beat Israel 4-0; Australia beat Mexico 4-1.

World Group relegation playoffs: West Germany beat U.S. 3-2; Czechoslovakia beat Argentina 5-0; Yugoslavia beat Britain 4-0; South Korea and Italy 2-2 (continued tomorrow).

European Zone semi-finals: Soviet Union beat Netherlands 4-1; Switzerland beat Bulgaria 5-0.

European Zone B semi-finals: Austria beat Portugal 4-1; Denmark beat Romania 3-2.

American Zone semi-finals: Ecuador beat Canada 3-2; Brazil beat Chile 2-1 (resumes today).

Eastern Zone semi-finals: China beat Japan 3-2; New Zealand beat Thailand 4-1.

England wait for Maradona

LONDON (Reuters). — Argentine captain Diego Maradona is keeping English soccer officials in suspense over whether he plans to play in the English Football League centenary match at Wembley next month.

"First, Maradona has agreed to play, then he hasn't agreed," said a frustrated Terry Venables, the former England player now managing Barcelona, who is organizing the rest of the world team to play against a league side.

Venables refused to comment on reports that Maradona, who scored both goals to sink England in the World Cup quarter-finals last year, had been offered £100,000 (\$160,000) to play.

But he admitted: "We have offered a lot of money, more than we wanted to invest, because we know how important it is for the British public to see the greatest player in the world."

"These are principles involved, but he is an exception and while there is a possibility he will play I will put my principles out of the window."

Venables added: "I do think, though, that great players have a moral responsibility to their sport and must set a good example. I expect him to want to play in a game such as this."

Maradona among the 37 internationals in the rest of the world side for the centenary match on August 11.

They are: Goalkeepers — Risto Danner (Soviet Union), Andres Zubizarreta (Spain); defenders — Joao (Brazil), Carlos (Brazil), Terry Butcher (England), Thomas Berthold (West Germany), Jule Alberto (Spain), Michel (France), Michel Platini (France), Alexander Zavarov (Soviet Union), Salvatore (Italy), Lajos (Hungary), Igor Belanov (Soviet Union), Gerry Lindner (England), Paulo Figueira (Portugal), Probert (Denmark), Diego Maradona (Argentina).

ATHLETICS

Wells posts comeback win

GATESHEAD, England (AP). — When it comes to comebacks, British sprinter Alan Wells has the edge over U.S. hurdler, Renato Nehemiah, an advantage he proved at the Pearl Assurance Invitation track meet.

Wells, the 35-year-old Scot who won the Olympic 100-metre gold at the Moscow Olympics, was making his first major appearance of the season after continuing ankle and groin injuries.

Nehemiah, who returned to the track after a stint with a U.S. professional football team, the San Francisco 49ers, lined up in his world record event, the 110m hurdles.

On a wet track and in blustery conditions on Sunday, Wells left behind a quality field, including Americans Dwayne Evans and Mel

Lattany, to win in 10.38. Nehemiah ended flat out in a puddle after crashing into two hurdles, while his American rival, Tom Campbell, ran on to win in 13.32.

In other events at the meet, Edwin Moses cruised in his third successive victory in the ten days since his fall in Paris. British hurdler, Steve Cram and Linford Christie posted victories, and New Zealand John Walker won the mile.

Moses splashed through the puddles to win the 400m hurdles against mainly British opposition in 48.84, more than a second ahead of second-placed Mark Robertson of England.

Cram won the 1,000m in a modest time of 2 minutes, 17.35 seconds, while Walker, who has posted more than 100 sub-four-minute miles, added another to his list by winning in 3:58.75.

Away from the track, world record holder, Fatima Whitbread posted her 12th consecutive victory of the season in the women's javelin, beating countrywoman Tessa Sanderson, the Olympic champion and world record holder in two weeks. Whitbread threw 69.50m, to Sanderson's 66.10.

Electronics giants in corporate switch

GE, Thomson take on S.E. Asia

PARIS (AFP). — An agreement for the French electronics group Thomson to buy the consumer electronics business of the U.S. giant General Electric (GE) is a major strategic move by the two giant firms to challenge the growing power of competitors in Southeast Asia, Thomson says.

Under the deal, announced on July 22, Thomson will take over the consumer electronics business of General Electric-RCA, and General Electric will take over Thomson-CGR which is the French group's medical division.

In addition, Thomson will pay an undisclosed amount to GE.

Informed U.S. sources have estimated that the cash payment might be \$800 million, rising to a total of some two billion dollars with licensing fees during the next few years.

The managing director of the state-owned French company, Alain Gomez, said in Paris: "We are making an alliance with U.S. interests to make a counter-attack in a battle in which we lost the first round in the 1970s."

He said the battle in the 1970s was over colour televisions, video tape recorders and compact discs, and had been won convincingly by Japanese industry and its offshoots.

He added: "We did not have the understanding of the world market and we did not have the necessary volume to meet demand. We want to win the second round."

The agreement with GE had been reached with the approval of the French state, which is the main shareholder in Thomson-CSF, he said.

Gomez said the deal would also be put for approval to the relevant U.S. authorities for completion before the end of the year.

Part of the agreement concerns medical electronics. In this sector GE ranks third in the world after Dutch Philips-Picker and German Siemens. Thomson has estimated that the agreement should enable GE to rank number one with a market share worth more than \$2.5 billion per year.

The agreement also concerns leisure electronics. Thomson's consumer electronics division, through the purchase of GE-RCA, will become number three in the world after Dutch Philips and Japanese Matsushita.

Each of the two parties will retain 19.9 per cent of the activities transferred to the other. General Electric, which in 1986 bought Radio Corporation of America (RCA) after RCA had been hit by a major setback in video-discs, is offloading

most of its consumer electronics activities to Thomson.

But the U.S. group is strengthening its medical activities particularly in the area of digital radiography. This has been a specialty of the Thomson-CGR division, which succeeded with this high technology in making a profit of 240 million francs (about \$40 million) in 1986 on sales of 3.7 billion francs (about \$800 million).

Thomson's electronic activities had been spread through several sectors including telecommunications, leisure, medical applications and semi-conductors.

It held global class in only one — defence electronics, ranking fourth in the world. Consequently, it had been obliged to rationalize its other activities.

In this context, Thomson has already reached agreements of association with SGS-semiconductors, a subsidiary of the nationalized Italian group Stet, to become number 12 in the world with three per cent of the market.

More recently, Thomson has bought the leisure electronics business of the British Fergusson company in the Thorn-EMI group, to become number four in the world for the production of televisions and video tape recorders.

Workers put the finishing touches on United Airlines' new state-of-the-art terminal at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. The terminal, scheduled to officially open August 4, has the fastest and largest baggage-handling system in the world. The glass used in its construction is enough to cover two baseball fields.

(AFP)

N-power plant weighed by Indonesia

JAKARTA, (AFP). — Indonesia, wooed by foreign companies to build its first nuclear power plant, is still weighing the costs and benefits of such an undertaking, Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said this week.

"Indonesia's energy requirement is expected to grow fast... we can say that in 2010, our energy needs will reach 700-800 million barrels of oil equivalent (a year) or between 2.9 to 3.2 times the present level," Subroto told a seminar on national energy.

"That doesn't mean that the government has decided on nuclear. There are factors such as the environment and safety to be considered," he added.

"There is the question of whether we need nuclear energy, though we have abundant alternative energy sources," he said.

Companies from the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and Canada are competing to build the plant.



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'21st century' data system for air travelers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three of the world's leading airlines, British Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Swissair, have joined with Covia, a subsidiary of United Air Lines, in a plan to "lead the travel industry into the 21st century."

The four partners are launching a venture to provide the next generation of computer information and reservations systems for the travel industry. At least 75 million European travel arrangements will be made each year through the new system by 1990.

At a meeting of the presidents of the Association of European Airlines in Brussels last week, chief executives of the partners offered other airlines the opportunity to join the new venture.

The partners are investing approximately \$120 million in this new business and supporting its launch with some of their best management and staff, taking advantage of their proven technological expertise. Within twelve months, the venture will employ 370 staff. The name and the location will be announced when the final partnership is established.

Iberia Airlines launching direct luggage service

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Iberia, the Spanish airline, is now inaugurating a system for the direct dispatch of suitcases to their final destination.

The new system will transfer passengers' luggage to destinations beyond Madrid or Barcelona — whether this be reached by internal flight or an Iberia flight to any other destination throughout the world.

Iberia also provides a special information service for those attending congresses, fairs and professional conferences in Spain. In September and October, there will be building exhibitions in Seville; in October, an agricultural equipment exhibition; and at the end of October, an international art exhibition will be staged.

The main office of a computerized reservations centre that will serve Iberia, Air France, Lufthansa and SAA will be set up in Madrid soon. The equipment at the centre will give direct access to 4,500 travel agents in France, Germany, Spain and Scandinavia.

The centre, which is scheduled to go on-line in 1989, will handle everything involved in making flight, hotel and car hire reservations, and in processing tour packages.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

POLYGLASS COMPANY of Kibbutz Ramat Hashofet claims that its solar grade polycarbonate double and triple-walled sheets can reduce energy costs by as much as 50 per cent. The sheets offer light transmission that is 90 per cent that of glass and a light scatter capability that is better than glass.

ARIEGEL YA'AD one of the country's oldest textile mills, reports it has invested approximately a million dollars in the past year for the purchase of new machinery, air conditioners and manufacturing supplies. The new machinery, already in use at Ariegel Ya'ad's Petah Tikva plant, has doubled the company's output to 200,000 metres of fabric per month.

A PUBLICITY FILM for the Helena Rubinstein Company produced by Arieli Advertising of Tel-Aviv, has won the "Bronze Lion" prize at the international film advertising festival held at Cannes in June.

APPROXIMATELY 665,500 persons entered the country as tourists in the first six months of this year, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. The figure represents an increase of 25 per cent over the comparative number of incoming tourists last year.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Elison, 10 Yeshayahu, 22253; Baksam, Salah Eddin, 27215; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Harod's Gate, 292068. Tel Aviv: Hadrira, 19 Ibn Gabirol, 204650; Benl, 174 Dazangoff, 222388. Ra'anana: Keter Shava, Shuafat, A. Joffe, Ra'anana. Netanya: Porat, 78 Petah Tikva, 340987. Haifa: Hadas, 53 Horev, 252214.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadasah Ein Kerem (pediatrics, orthopedics, ophthalmology, ENT, Bilur Holim (internal, obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (surgery). Tel Aviv: Rotah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Lamedo.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

A splitting headache

In this and the following columns, the focus switches away from the sweaty and humid jostle of Tel Aviv to the hot, dry and thin air of Jerusalem. What are the regulators cooking up for commercial banking operations, and how will consumers of banking services be affected?

The Treasury and the Bank of Israel are jointly working on implementation of the Bejski Commission recommendations regarding what services banks may offer in the investment field. They don't always see eye-to-eye, these two pillars of government which themselves were the butt of some thoroughly well-deserved criticism by Bejski and Co. But they are finally beginning to get their acts together on some of the items on their agenda.

Sunday's cabinet meeting, apart from discussing the five-day week, also authorized the draft bill prepared by the Treasury on the subject of investment counselling services in the banks. In this case, to say "The Treasury," while leaving out the Bank of Israel, is both fair and correct, because it was the Treasury's suggestions on this subject that won the day, both in the ministerial committee charged with implementing the Bejski recommendations, and in the cabinet itself.

The matter at issue was whether the banks should be allowed to continue their traditional role as investment counsellors, which is what they have always been for most people in this country. On the one hand, the shocking conflicts of interest revealed by the Bejski report about the banks' role in the manipulation of their own shares in the years prior to 1983, made it seem desirable to take this function away from them as soon as possible. But that only begged the inevitable question, if the banks won't do it, who will?

All the banks involved in the regulation scam have made major efforts over recent years to rebuild their investment services, along more professional and independent lines. They have sought to stress that each investment counsellor is now better-trained, more knowledgeable and less constricted by his superiors than he himself or his predecessors used to be. Large sums have been invested not only in the training programmes this process required, but in the computer and communications systems that linked the branches to head office and, more recently, to the trading floor of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The banks wanted to prove that they could do everything more efficiently and with fewer conflicts of interest than anyone else.

They also stressed that while their own crimes in the regulation affair were indeed enormous, the goings-on that had been uncovered at many of the private brokers and fund managers were even worse — and therefore to force the public out of the banks into the arms of the non-bank brokers was undesirable and unfair.

However, while their strategy was the same, the fact that different banks used different tactics tended to undermine their case. Leumi, for instance, decided last year to make a distinction between counselling in share investments, which are more dangerous and require greater sophistication, and other forms of investments.

It therefore expanded the activities of its brokerage subsidiary, Securities and Investments, now renamed Ofek, and boosted its branch network to 12. Ofek is active in portfolio management but sees its area of interest as the whole spectrum of financial investment, rather than merely the share market.

First International went the same route, and in some respects further. It stopped all share advice in its branches, while Leumi has still retained some, and it has therefore withdrawn from an area of business that it felt didn't justify the investments involved.

Other banks, however, went ahead and invested heavily, so that they were forced to defend their policy when the proposals to split functions away from them gathered force. Nowhere has this been more true than at Bank Hapoalim, although Discount and Mizrahi are in much the same boat. Hapoalim saw the investment field, in all its various forms, as a prime area to build-up fee-producing businesses.

It has been boosting the quality and quantity of its advisors in the branches, and its portfolio-management firm, Peilim, which opened this April, is much more closely bound to its branch network than Ofek is to Leumi's.

The Bank of Israel chose to ignore these efforts and its proposals on the counselling problem were clear-cut and extreme: All counselling should be cleared out of the banks, with "all" encompassing not only shares and not only all securities, but also all savings schemes and deposits of every sort. This was far too tough for the Treasury, let alone the banks, because it was clear that there was no substitute for the general services that the banks offer the general populace in most of these fields.

The fate of the "small investor" therefore became the rallying cry for both the bankers and the politicians, and this concern for the well-being of citizens in the more distant corners of the land is likely to remain a constant theme in the ongoing debate. In the context of investment counselling, at least, it served to promote the minimalist line that said that share counselling should be split off while other investment advice should remain in the banks.

ELECTROLINE, the Electrical appliance marketing arm of the Co-op supermarket chain, reports a \$1 million turnover for its first month of activity. Four new Electroline branches were opened during the last month, and six more will bow before the end of the year. Electroline reports lively sales of food processors, mixers, refrigerators, dishwashers, washing machines and stoves.

It also said that even counselling on shares and other riskier investment vehicles should still be allowed within the banking group, being provided by "sister companies" owned by the bank's own parent or holding company, but separate from the bank itself.

The draft bill that has now been sent to the Knesset is based on investment counselling being viewed as involving a number of investment "vehicles," of increasing riskiness. The non-controversial and less-risky things, such as unlinked shchel deposits, foreign currency accounts, savings schemes and government bonds — and mutual funds that invest in these areas — will remain in the purview of the banks.

These account for the great bulk of the general public's investments and it is generally accepted that no other organisational framework could conceivably deliver the complex of services needed as cheaply as the banks, with their financial supermarket approach.

But the specialist areas of corporate bonds, shares and other financial instruments, will be no-go areas for the banks, in terms of giving advice. They are seen as sophisticated investment products that will be available from "boutiques" rather than supermarkets, and will be accordingly costly. The banks will, however, be able to take orders from customers for execution.

"Our proposal is balanced between the need to minimize conflicts of interest while recognizing the reality that their total elimination would result in most people being unable to afford the cost of the specialised professional services needed to manage their financial affairs." That is how the Treasury capital markets commissioner Yehuda Drori defined the bill, and he hopes that because of this balance it will have a relatively easy passage through the Knesset finance committee.

That august body will also have to face the dilemma that, while on the one hand, it enjoys nothing better than bashing the banks, on the other, it is forever setting itself up as protector of the "little man." Drori expects it to resolve this problem by adopting the Treasury formula, or something close to it. But the opposing banks, under the leadership of Hapoalim, are unlikely to give up without a stiff fight. What will lose them the battle, as much as anything else, is the fact that Leumi made different decisions and thereby showed that what is at stake is mainly alternative business approaches, and not great matters of principle.

It should also be pointed out that the draft bill covers the important issues of regulatory overseeing of this framework, and introduces a new, but long-overdue, system of licensing investment counsellors, both in and outside the banking system.

The next stage of the institutional reforms in the investment market will see much worse arguments between the banks and the regulators. This will be over whether the management of mutual funds and provident funds should be split from the banks.

Here the opposition front is much more solid, although Discount jumped the gun last year and transferred management of its mutual fund group from the bank to its sister company, Discount Investment Corporation. The question is whether even this will be good enough, or whether the funds will have to be completely severed.

The Bank of Israel has indicated that it would like to see a full split with regard to mutual funds, and this time the Treasury tends to take a similar line. But both institutions are much more dubious as to the possibility, and even desirability, of taking provident fund management away from the banks.

The logic here is two-fold: The administration and marketing of provident funds, which are long-term quasi-pension savings, is very expensive and only makes economic sense in the context of a bank. Here, the saver has other financial assets, and economies of scale come into play. Secondly, the public is unlikely to entrust long-term savings to less-established organizations, and — paradoxically — the outcome of the bank-share collapse has been to underline the fact that the banks are secure homes for longer-term money, because the state will stand behind them.

Drori admits these considerations and says that, with regard to provident funds, it is possible that the banks will be allowed to continue to manage them. But the minimum requirement will be for very clear separations between the persons and policies used to invest the funds' assets, vis-a-vis other bank personnel. He points out that several banks are already engaged in strengthening the independence of their provident funds' operations, at the boardroom and investment policy committee levels.

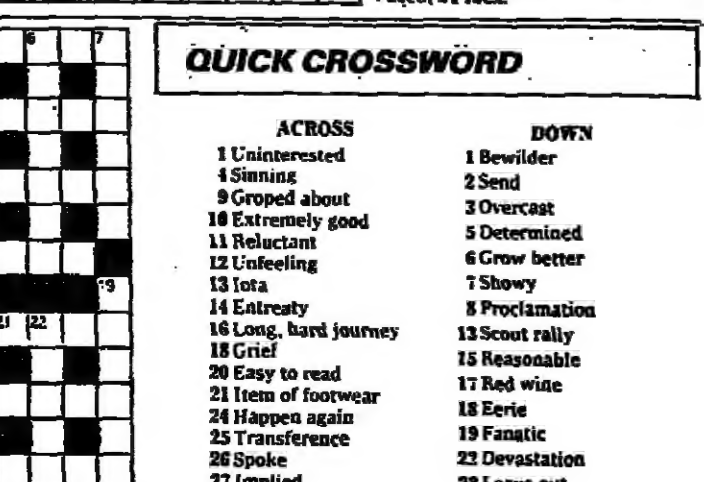
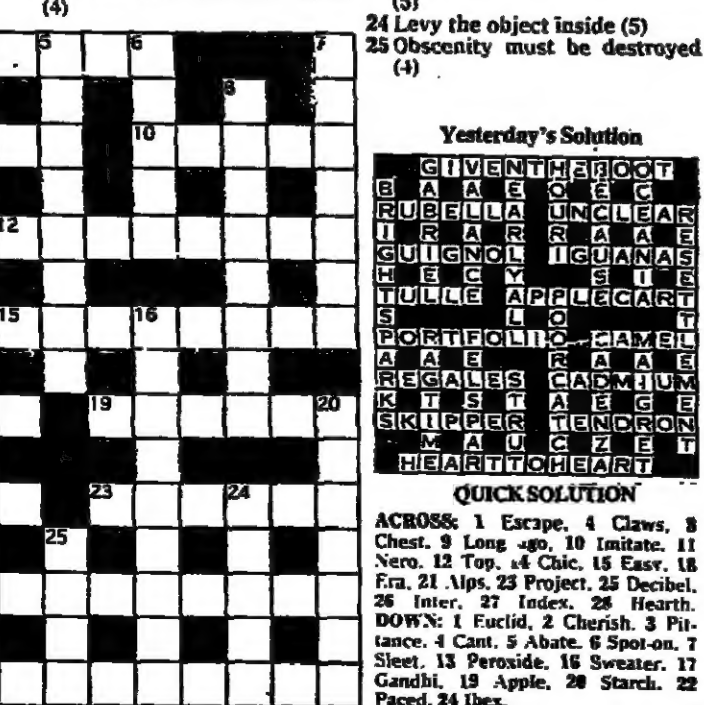
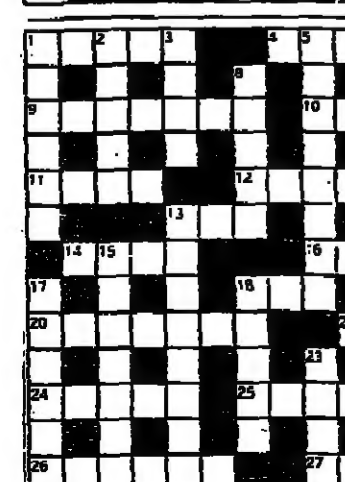
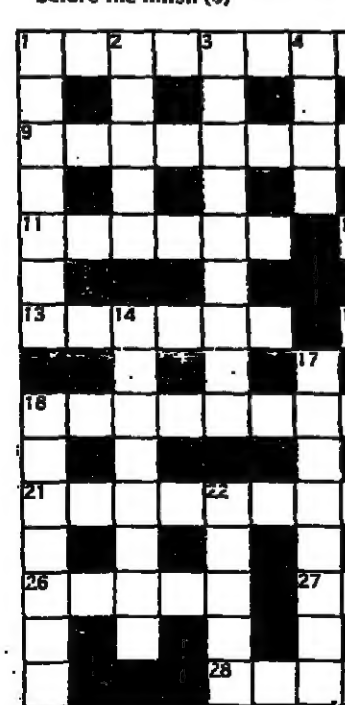
The same process is at work with mutual fund groups, but in this case it is unlikely to be sufficient. Mutual funds are not long-term investments, and many non-bank companies such as insurance firms, brokerage houses and others, are building up experience in the field. The banks still remain strongly dominant, with over 80 per cent of the mutual fund "market," but it is not unthinkable that these operations will be hived off, at least to sister companies within the same banking group.

But that certainly won't happen without a long drawn out struggle between the would-be reformers and the banks themselves, and therefore is not something that is going to happen any time soon.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Realistic stage of an astronaut's journey (4-2-5)
 - Not above having examined what is next to the floorboards (9)
 - Home I will have in Virginia (5)
 - Trail a sort of noose (6)
 - Plant on the top of one's head (8)
 - Go round with very little money for a vegetable (6)
 - 151 meant it to become very personal (8)
 - The way to encourage fish (8)
 - Hurt the feeling of one side before the finish (6)

- DOWN**
- 21 He daren't upset one of his followers (8)
 - 23 Singular duty makes copper most upset (6)
 - 25 It is not Christian finding silver in a shallow vessel (5)
 - 27 A cross I leave clergyman in Devon (9)
 - 28 One whose role is that of an accommodating go-between (6-5)
 - 1 Missing about the French garment (7)
 - 2 Bird gets the boot (5)
 - 3 Peruse article about stringing beads (9)
 - 4 Girl has the right at all times (4)



Yesterday's Solution

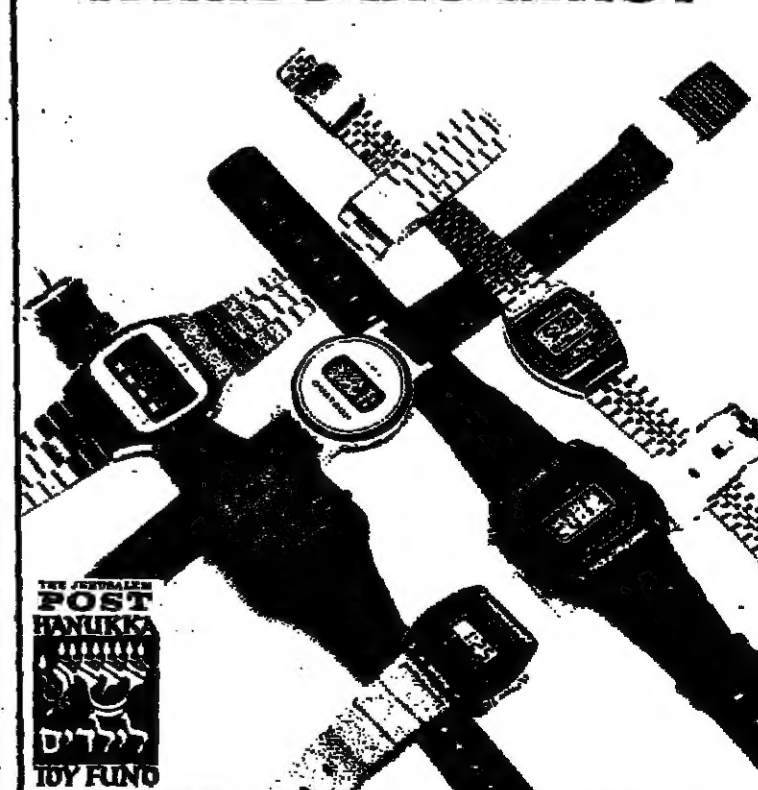
ACROSS: 1. ESCAPE, 4. CLAWS, 8. CHEST, 9. LONG, 10. IMITATE, 11. NERO, 12. TOP, 14. CHIC, 15. EAST, 18. FRA, 21. ALPS, 23. PROJECT, 25. DECIBEL, 26. INTER, 27. INDEX, 28. HEARTH. DOWN: 1. FUGLED, 2. CHERISH, 3. PITTANCE, 4. CANT, 5. ABATE, 6. SPOT-ON, 7. SLEET, 13. PEROXIDE, 16. SWEATER, 17. GANDHI, 19. APPLE, 20. STARCH, 22. PAPER, 24. DECK.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Uninterested
 - Sinning
 - Groped about
 - Extremely good
 - Reluctant
 - Unfeeling
 - Inta
 - Entirely
 - Long, hard journey
 - Grief
 - Easy to read
 - Item of footwear
 - Happen again
 - Transference
 - Spoke
 - Implied

- DOWN**
- Bewilder
 - Sand
 - Overcast
 - Determined
 - Grow better
 - Showy
 - Proclamation
 - Scout rally
 - Reasonable
 - Red wine
 - Eerie
 - Fanatic
 - Devastation
 - Leave out

What's the time?



Many bar-mitzva boys and bat-mitzva girls in Israel can give you the answer because they have received watches through The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund. This is just one of the activities of The Jerusalem Post to help Israel's disadvantaged children. Demands for assistance are made all year round, not just at Hanukkah. So help us to help them by giving generously today.

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LIKUD

(Continued from Page One)

Pinhas, in what is dismissed in some circles as a sketchy bow to internal electoral interests, is said to want to put the legislation to the vote. As a by-product, a defeat would keep Peretz out of the Interior Ministry (which he left over the issue of reform conversion) and leave Deri in control.

The NRP, torn by a struggle in which substantial sections of the party are trying to steer it in the direction of greater Orthodoxy, yesterday

agreed to let Alignment MK Rabbi Menachem Hacoen appear before a joint meeting of its Knesset faction and party bureau.

Hacoen, who told *The Jerusalem Post* he would vote against the bill, had appealed to the NRP to oppose the Shas bill and "return to being a religious Zionist party."

At the end of the meeting, the NRP issued a call to the Likud and Shas urging that since the legislation had no chance it should be dropped.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

Tannenberg in World War I and ending with the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact between the two countries, which preceded Germany's invasion of Russia in World War II. It all seemed designed to prove the perfidy of the Russian secret service, culminating in the present case's ID card, which the defence claims is a forgery.

Outlining highlights of the defence strategy which he and Gill plan to pursue, Sheftel said that he would put on the witness stand the renowned identification expert Elizabeth Loftus, of Pittsburgh, to contradict testimony brought by the prosecution's Patricia Smith and others.

He will also present UN files and witnesses, he said, to prove that the SS man in Treblinka, Alfred Beilitz, who was nicknamed Ivan was the real "Ivan the Terrible."

Furthermore, he said, he will bring at least eight of the 21 survivor witnesses, whose names were allegedly suppressed for 12 years by the Office of Special Investigation (OSI). The implication was that O'Connor had failed to tap this source of witnesses, who had failed, so Sheftel claimed, to identify Demjanjuk.

An objection by State Attorney Yona Blattman against these assertions cast on the integrity of the OSI was overruled by presiding judge Dov Levin.

Returning to the subject of the authenticity of the ID card, Sheftel said: "We will bring experts who will blow the prosecution's proofs to smithereens." This caused Levin to quip: "But I hope you'll leave the original untouched."

Sheftel seemed to make an impression with the argument that the testimony of some of the prosecution's witnesses was useless. He said that since there were no extradition treaties between their countries of origin and Israel, warnings about punishment if they strayed from the truth were ineffective. Therefore the weight of their testimony was impaired, he said. Blattman again objected, but Levin told him that Sheftel was only delivering the opening speech of the defence, and not engaging in argument. "You'll get your chance if you continue this way," he cautioned Sheftel.

The defence will bring testimony by a former KGB agent, who served 13 years in Russian jails and now operates an institute devoted to uncovering KGB crimes. "There are more than 50 million victims of the KGB to date," Sheftel said.

This caused Judge Dalia Dorner to comment: "If that fact and the history of the collectivization of Ukrainian peasants are the mainstays of your defence - then you are in trouble."

Sheftel also stated that the defence will produce a witness who will explain how the Trawnik ID card reached Israel and where it had been until now. He also rather mysteriously referred to information leaked from inside the OSI "only three weeks ago."

Sheftel again ran afoul of Judge Dorner, when he said that "no alibi claim has ever been broken by testimony based only on historical fact." To this Dorner commented that if the accused's claim to have been at a certain place at a certain time was disproved by historical research - so be it.

Trying another tack, Sheftel said that Kurt Franz, the deputy commander of Treblinka who is serving a life sentence in Germany, will be released from jail next year. "Israel should put him on trial - but that won't be done, because of restitution payments." The implication was that "his" client did not enjoy the protection engendered by such financial considerations.

At this, Judge Dorner again spoke up. "If this is all you have to say (in your client's defence), I'm telling you, you have a problem." With this Sheftel's hour-and-a-half opening speech came to an end.

Gill led Demjanjuk through his life history, starting with his birth in 1920 in a small village in the Ukraine. Demjanjuk went to school from the age of eight to 17, but completed only four grades. Asked about this by Gill, he explained that

he did every grade, except the third, twice, since poverty often prevented him from attending classes. "I had to help out at home...we were very poor...when my father needed the shoes, I could not go to school."

At 17, Demjanjuk became assistant to a tractor driver and in 1938 joined the Komsomol, the Communist Youth Movement. He said that he eventually buried his membership card. He did not explain why he did this.

Gill almost forgot to ask his client about the terrible man-made famine that plagued the Ukraine in 1932-33. But when he came back to the painful subject, he got Demjanjuk, who was 12 years old at the time, to remember how the family ate birds, mice, rats and even its pet cat, to stay alive. "People lay dead in their houses and in the streets, and nobody took them to be buried," he said.

Demjanjuk told how a loaf of bread finally cost as much as 100 rubles and that his father sold the family home for 800 rubles, so that he could move the family to Moscow, where food was available. But his father could not get work at the capital, and the family was forced to return to its village.

In 1941, Demjanjuk was called up by the army. But he was initially rejected and sent home, because he did not possess the required two sets of underwear. Eventually he was inducted and trained as an artilleryman. Early in the war, he was wounded by shrapnel in fighting near the Dnieper River. He spent several months in hospitals in four cities and eventually returned to his unit, then stationed near Kersh in the Crimean peninsula. There he fell into German captivity, but he said he did not remember in what month of 1942 this all-important event took place.

He described how, guarded by Romanian soldiers, he was forced to repair destroyed railway lines and later shipped to Poland, to the Rovno and finally the Chelm-Pow camp.

Gill: "The prosecution says that at Rovno you volunteered to join the SS."

Demjanjuk: "They can say what they want. I was taken from Rovno to Chelm, in the autumn of 1942. I think, I am not the hangman they say, and I never was at Treblinka or any other camp."

Demjanjuk said he was at Chelm for about 18 months, and that his barracks had a Jewish *kapo* (chief). He said, "A prosecution witness, Dr. Krakowski, has said that this was impossible, since the Germans killed every Jewish Red Army man they captured."

Demjanjuk: "I don't know where these Jews came from. Even later, in the Vlasov army, there were Jews."

Demjanjuk described how during his year-and-a-half at Chelm he worked at digging turf, and how their food consisted of soup three times a day and a ration of bread.

At the end of that period Demjanjuk said that he, together with 350 or 400 other Ukrainians, was picked by the Germans to join the Vlasov army.

Wearing old Italian uniforms, the men were shipped to Graz, in Austria, where they were blood-typed and had their blood group number tattooed in their left arm. The witness said. When he realized that this was the same procedure followed by SS units, he added, he later tried to remove the tattoo. This effort has left him with a scar under his arm, he said.

The prosecution claims that the tattoo was given to men trained at Trawnik.

The judges asked Demjanjuk whether he volunteered for the Vlasov army or was commanded to join it. But they did not get a clear answer.

Demjanjuk said that later he was in a unit detailed to guard generals, and that his immediate superior was an officer named Dubowitz. "I guarded generals. I never guarded anybody else."

Demjanjuk said that when the war ended he was still in Italian uniform and was a prisoner of the Americans. Demjanjuk will continue his testimony till about noon today, after which cross-examination will start.

Shares in third day of decline

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The share market recorded its third straight down day yesterday, with falling issues swamping rising ones in low turnovers.

The main shares indices, exclusive of banks in the "arrangement", fell by 2-3 per cent on the day, a smaller margin than that of Sunday.

But the outstanding feature of trading was, once again, the fact that prices dropped, often quite steeply, on small offers to sell. Lack of buyers, rather than the weight of selling, was the factor that pushed prices down.

"It's extraordinary that offers of a few thousand dollars worth of shares find no takers until the price has slid by several percent," complained Nahum Eshel, head of the Bank Leumi-owned portfolio management outfit, Ofek.

"The people responsible for this kind of market situation are the big institutional investors," Eshel said. "If you have a position of half a million dollars or more in a security, and someone wants to sell five thousand dollars, why aren't you in the market? And if yesterday you bought at one price, how come today you aren't prepared to buy at the same price, but only at several percent less?"

This lack of liquidity, which is as much in evidence when the market rises as when it falls, is the main problem in the market, according to Eshel. Unwillingness to trade, even on small sums, means that when a few shares move in price, all the others "fall into line" soon after.

With the present trading system, in which 25 shares trade on a two-

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Meanwhile, Kahane is demanding \$1 million compensation from the IBA and has announced that he intends to sue. He is also demanding the right to be interviewed on the Moked television programme.

KAHANE

even though the court had ruled in Kahane's favour, he was proud that during his term as chairman, he, his colleagues on the IBA management committee and the director-general had agreed to prevent Kahane's exploitation of freedom of speech.

The IBA, both Yinnon and Porat

confirmed, will continue to bar broadcasts injurious to the state's democratic structure and harmful to the public's sensitivities.

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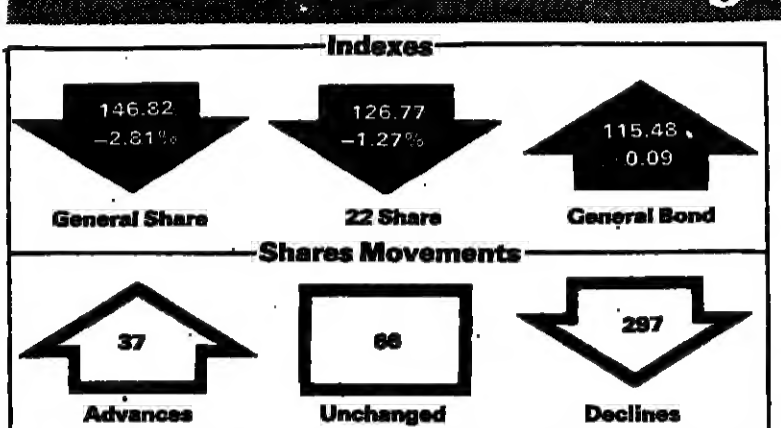
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Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	1800	1379	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	1800	203	-0.4
Bank Mizrahi	1800	288	-2.4
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Bank Hapoalim	1800	203	-0.4
Bank Mizrahi	1800	288	-2.4

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Cairo subway officially completed

CAIRO (AFP). - Work on the Cairo Metro, the first subway system in Africa, was officially completed on Sunday and the line is scheduled to be inaugurated on September 26 after a two-month trial run.

The Metro took 65 months to build at a cost estimated at \$228 million.

Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi	1,000-999	11.5	10.50	11.25
Bank Hapoalim	1,000-999	12.5	11.50	12.25
Bank Mizrahi	1,000-999	13.0	12.00	12.75
Bank Leumi	1,000-999	11.5	10.50	11.25
Bank Hapoalim	1,000-999	12.5	11.50	12.25
Bank Mizrahi	1,000-999	13.0	12.00	12.75

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Soviet signals

IF THE Soviet Union wishes to engage Israel in an effort to reduce armaments and relieve tensions in the Middle East, it must try the two-way street to understanding. Israel does not consider the Soviet Union an enemy, but neither will it take dictation from it. This simple, but evidently necessary, message has been publicly conveyed to the Kremlin by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres this week.

It was to have been expected that the official Soviet media would not pass over in silence the report by a Geneva-based research organization that Israel had successfully tested a missile over a range of 820 kilometres in the Mediterranean. Moscow's first open reaction, in the daily Hebrew radio transmission last Thursday, was the long familiar dire warning.

Jericho II, a Russian commentary stated, posed a direct threat to the Soviet Union, and its further development would endanger Israel itself. This country, it said, was lending itself to a U.S. attempt to sabotage the arms-reduction talks in Geneva by helping its allies, such as Israel, to become nuclear powers. Jerusalem sniggered in response.

In a second radio commentary on the subject the following day, the aggressiveness of Moscow's tone was, however, attenuated, as if to confirm that the previous broadcast had not properly fitted into the new Gorbachev style. This time there was no reference to the warlike menace represented by Jericho II. The Soviet Union, it was stated, had no intention of stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in any Arab country, for that would upset the existing balance of power. But the Soviet Union reserved the right to station such missiles by agreements with the Arab governments concerned.

Israel was urged to pre-empt any such possibility by endorsing the new Soviet initiative for the elimination of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia.

Although a Hebrew-language commentary on Moscow radio does not rank even with a Tass polemic, policy-makers in Jerusalem took this second commentary as a hint that the Kremlin was miffed by Israel's failure to acknowledge a recent Soviet gesture: the well-advised rejection of Syria's bid, aimed precisely at upsetting the Middle East balance of power and achieving "parity" with Israel, for SS23 medium-range Soviet missiles.

In a formal statement approved over the weekend by the premier and the defence minister, and read out to the full cabinet at its Sunday meeting, Mr. Peres welcomed the Soviet overture. Israel, the foreign minister said, was ready to enter into a dialogue with all its neighbours in order to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Such an arrangement would be based on the consent of both sides not to introduce short- and medium-range missiles into the region. That plainly meant that, in the context of a mutually agreed reduction or elimination of all such missiles, both nuclear and non-nuclear, Israel would be prepared to halt the further development of what is known as Jericho II. But, Mr. Peres stressed, Israel would not stop missile development or acquisitions in the absence of a Soviet-Arab *quid pro quo*. The ball was thus flung right back into the Soviet court.

The foreign minister's statement was moderation itself. It did not make it a condition of Israel's consent to engage in de-nuclearization and missile elimination talks that all Arab states concerned should at least indicate their willingness to make peace with this country, and that the Soviet Union resume full diplomatic ties with it. Nor — and these points still require elucidation — did it suggest that conventional weapons, such as the MiG-29s now reported to be arriving in Syria, should also be thrown into the bargain, and that such potential nuclear threats as Pakistan and Libya be counted among the parties to a de-nuclearization agreement.

Israel's terms, as set out by Mr. Peres, are not only moderate but minimal. By endorsing them the Kremlin would indicate that it is, at long last, prepared to start a genuine dialogue.

So much with us

A METEOROLOGIST appearing at the end of the news on Israel Television the other night offered viewers, as solace from the intolerable heat, the information that it was far hotter in many other parts of the region and the world.

The information, needless to say, was true enough. Kuwaitis, for example, are reported to be fleeing their land in thousands, not because of the trouble brewing in the Gulf but because the mercury has leapt out of the top of their thermometers. Greece and southern Italy have been hard hit, and close to a thousand Greeks and Italians have already died from the heat. At Murmansk, in the normally frozen north of Russia, the temperature has reached 29 degrees Centigrade.

Few Israelis, however, will be consoled by such news. It is our own obsessive sunshine that is absorbing all our attention and conversation, while we try to absorb sufficient liquids to avoid dehydration. If only things started improving tomorrow — but there is no certainty even of that happening. Nobody here can remember a worse heat wave. Not since the last one, that is.

The question that arises is whether it is beyond the wit of Man to do something about controlling the weather, not just forecasting it. A century ago Mark Twain posed his comment that has since become a chestnut: "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." At the time of the jest, it seemed impossible to take any action.

Today we know that, even if the sun cannot, indeed should not, actually be kept at bay, defensive measures can be employed against its more baneful effects.

Air-conditioning is now so much taken for granted, its message is not fully appreciated: that it is possible to insulate the home environment from the weather outside. The same message was delivered even earlier by central heating, the antidote to the sun's arbitrarily perverse shyness. Building upon these technical innovations, architect Buckminster Fuller proposed a geodesic dome enveloping entire cities and creating an artificially benign weather for their multitudes of dwellers.

But such a splendid vision raises still another question: how much insulation from Mother Nature is really good for Man.

Britain's blind eye

David Horowitz

IN 1972, the Soviet Foreign Office wrote to the British Foreign Office to request the extradition of Kiril Zvarich, a Ukrainian who had fled to the United Kingdom after World War II and was known to be living in Bolton.

The extradition request noted that testimony had been collected from no fewer than 72 individuals, witnesses to Zvarich's brutality when serving as a police officer in the German-occupied Ukraine from 1942 to 1944. The testimony indicated that Zvarich had personally murdered over 30 of his fellow Ukrainians, and had organized the executions of over 100 more.

At a christening party one day in February 1944, for example, Zvarich, for no reason whatsoever, drew his pistol and shot dead one of the guests. The next day, when the dead man's family was burying him in the local cemetery, Zvarich returned, and shot the couple who were carrying the body to the grave, the husband first, then the wife, shooting her twice through the forehead.

That same month, Zvarich turned up at a local wedding ceremony, and this time used bullets and grenades to kill 27. Her family were only able to identify the bride's body by the pieces of her dress that lay scattered among the blood and bones.

These were Zvarich's own people, and when he was traced to Bolton, where he was living under the name of Petrovsky, their surviving relatives clamoured for his extradition. The 1972 request was not even acknowledged by the British Foreign Office. Neither was a letter sent by the eye-witnesses to Prime Minister Thatcher 10 years later.

"Something, something has to be done to bring him back," they pleaded in that letter. "He has to be punished."

But Kiril Zvarich was never brought to trial for his crimes. He died, of natural causes, in Bolton in 1984. The Foreign Office has casually admitted since that there was no point in following up the Soviet extradition request, no point in even replying. For Britain has no extradition treaty with the Soviet Union. Nothing could have been done to bring Zvarich to trial.

SUCCESSIVE BRITISH governments since 1948 have consistently turned a blind eye to the alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United Kingdom.

When investigators from the Simon Wiesenthal Centre last year presented Home Secretary Douglas Hurd with a list of 17 alleged Nazi criminals believed to be alive in Britain, Hurd used that same Foreign Office response to evade taking any action. There was, he reiterated, no treaty with the Soviet Union — where the alleged crimes were committed — and British courts did not have jurisdiction to bring these men to trial.

Nevertheless, in his magnanimity, Hurd did promise to look into the matter again, if the Wiesenthal Centre could come up with more substantial evidence against the 17. Names on a list were just not good enough. In effect, Hurd was asking the centre, with its limited resources, to do what the British government should have felt duty-bound to do itself: to investigate allegations that people now living in Britain, with British citizenship, had committed mass murder during World War II.

In Canada, Australia, the U.S. and numerous other countries, the Wiesenthal Centre's lists of names had sparked very different government responses. The centre was thanked for its efforts, and the governments themselves took over, setting up offices of investigation, looking into the backgrounds of those who had taken refuge in their countries after the war.

Only in Britain was the ball placidly tossed back into the Wiesenthal Centre's court. Only in Britain did the government absolve itself of the responsibility to investigate.

AND THERE the matter might have ended, but for one man, a Scottish journalist named Bob Tomlinson. While researching a Scottish TV documentary last year, he came across 1948 British Foreign Office

documents that showed how Britain had actually instituted a deliberate policy of not pursuing Nazi war criminals, and had urged its Commonwealth allies to follow suit.

In the ensuing documentary, hotly disputed by the government, he charged that Britain was a Nazi haven, one of the safest places in the world for Nazis to take refuge, a country in which they need never fear investigation, let alone trial or extradition.

The gravity of these charges astounded even Tomlinson himself, and having made them, he felt obligated to substantiate them. He got in touch with the Wiesenthal Centre and obtained their list of names. Then he turned to the Soviet Union.

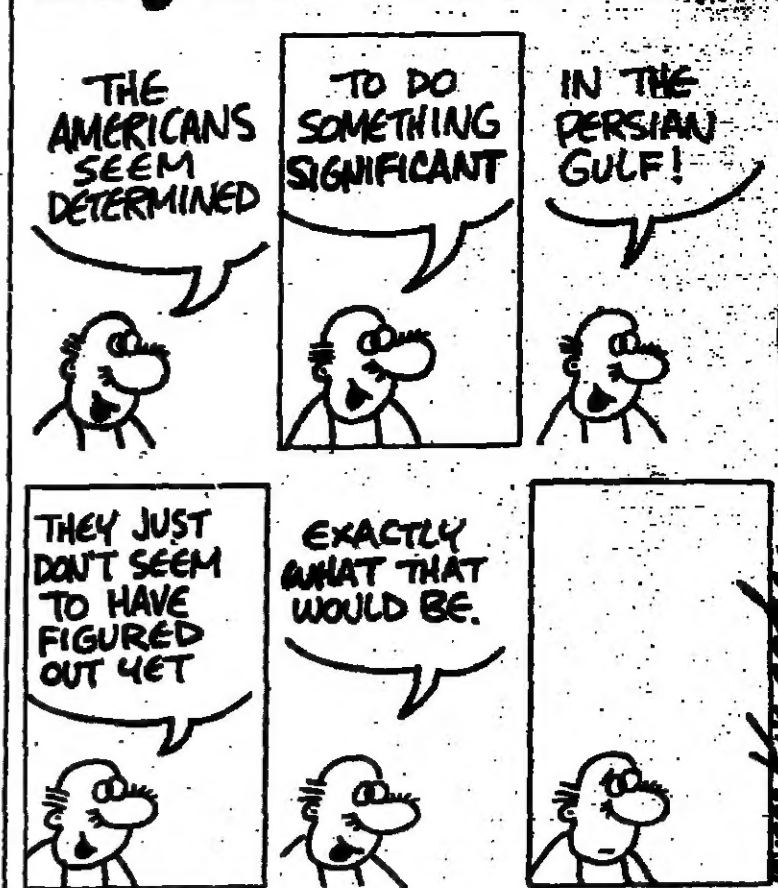
For their own reasons, the Soviet prosecutors had not been overly cooperative when Wiesenthal Centre investigators sought permission to visit Lithuania, Latvia and the Ukraine to collect testimony against the 17. But when Tomlinson asked for their help, the Soviets responded with alacrity.

Tomlinson decided to concentrate his efforts on Antanas Gecas, the only man on the list of 17 whose name had been made public in Britain. He spent six weeks in the Soviet Union, talking with many who knew Gecas, a platoon commander between 1941 and 1944 in the 12th Lithuanian Police Battalion. Among those he met were three men from that unit, who had served with Gecas, and could well remember his crimes.

On his return to Britain, Tomlinson and the Wiesenthal Centre staff prepared a massive dossier on Gecas, a 1,100-page report that substantiated allegations that Gecas personally killed hundreds of Lithuanian Jews, and organized the killings of thousands.

In the face of such documentation, even the Home Office has been forced to sit up. Nothing has been said on the record, but, privately, the officials have indicated that the Gecas case will be followed up, that the 71-year-old silver-haired Edinburgh boarding-house keeper just might have to answer a few questions. But there is still no talk at all of

Dry Bones' LETTER FROM AMERICA



a British war crimes trial, and extradition to the Soviet Union remains out of the question.

THIS BRITISH attitude is disgraceful and indefensible, as has been its conduct with respect to alleged Nazis for the past 40 years. It has produced legal technicalities to justify continued inaction, and has made justice subservient to the demands of political expediency.

Only after independent researchers had amassed evidence that the government deigned to promise action against Gecas. Does it now expect other Bob Tomlinsons to fly to the Soviet Union and collect evidence against the rest of the alleged Nazis who freely walk its streets?

Soviet prosecutors have expressed willingness to cooperate with the British government in investigating the other men on the Wiesenthal list, and a further 34 suspects whose names the Soviets have themselves turned up.

Britain has a duty to set up an

office of investigations and, if sufficient evidence exists, it has a duty too to ensure these men are punished for their crimes. Be it in Britain, in the Soviet Union, or elsewhere. If there are legal difficulties, then new legislation should be enacted to surmount them. That is what Parliament is for.

The British people have a right to expect their government to govern them responsibly and morally. Mass murderers should not be allowed to live untroubled lives in modern Britain simply because their crimes were committed long ago, far away and in a country Britain no longer likes very much.

It is immoral that Kiril Zvarich was never brought to justice, and the British government must take the blame. As long as its policy of inaction is maintained, one cannot feel wholly proud to have been born a British subject.

The writer is the London correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

Not the whole truth

Susan Hattis Rolef

random Israelis and fellow Palestinians for whom a contract is out.

It includes Palestinians attempting to smuggle detonators in high-heeled shoes and jars of face cream across the Allenby bridge. It includes Palestinians "feeding" the Israeli authorities' "fantasy" about other Palestinians in order to make life difficult for the latter.

The reality of the situation includes Palestinian intellectuals failing to turn up at a seminar on peace which they themselves helped organize — and not because they were stopped by the Israeli authorities. A documentary showing how the representatives of the Palestinian national movement in the occupied territories keep the Palestinian population in line would be highly enlightening.

But somehow one finds it hard to believe that the people at NBC do not know or understand that their documentary showed only one small, disturbing, section of the puzzle. The problem is that viewers who believe NBC to be an objective netting might have received the impression that this is the real face of Israel, and add this negative perception to their already unfavourable feelings about Israel stemming from Irangate and Pollard. Did someone at NBC deliberately seek to attain this result? Perhaps.

There is no question that for many years almost all programmes on Israel in the American media were highly favourable to Israel — perhaps over-favourable. Personally, I have always found programmes which are pro-Israel at the expense of accuracy as disturbing as anti-Israeli programmes which disregard the facts. If NBC's policy is to redress the imbalance, it is a shame that it has chosen

extremely moderate.

IF NBC believes that its film represents the complete truth, it is sadly mistaken. Nobody denies that it represents part of the truth, and nobody accuses NBC of having fabricated or staged scenes, though apparently some archival material was used contrary to common ethical practices.

The Israel occupation, like all occupations, is impersonal, unfair and frequently brutal. No matter how liberal the intentions of an occupier or how sincere his desire to change or end the occupation, the practice of occupation, especially in the lower ranks of the occupying forces, is anything but liberal and far-sighted. One does not have to be an enemy of Israel to point this out, just as one is certainly no friend of Israel if one denies it.

But the seedier sides of the occupation are not the full story. A coloured South African professor, Dr. Richard Stevans, visited Israel for the first time recently as a guest of the Labour Party, to take part in a seminar at Beit Berl on the Socialist-Zionist experience. He admitted that the equation Zionism-racism is completely accepted in his circle in South Africa and stated, after visiting the territories, that not everything he had seen was bad, and that though certain aspects of the situation disturbed him, any comparison between the situation there and the South African policy of apartheid was highly inaccurate.

The facts on the ground also include Israel attempts (however partial) to humanize the occupation as far as possible and to bring the Arab-Israeli conflict to a point which would enable the termination of the occupation.

AT THE SAME TIME, the reality of the situation in the occupied territories includes the planning and committing of terrorist acts against

to do this by means of such documentaries as *A Dream is Dying*. It is such an attitude which prompts many perfectly decent American Jews to support Kahane financially. They say: "In order to counter the activities of the extreme left in Israel (and for most Americans even social democrats are Red), one needs a Kahanist."

Now, if NBC's motive is to convince Israel to change its policy, it does not understand Israeli psyche. A TV network which already has a reputation for being less than friendly towards Israel (NBC's coverage of the Lebanon War was viewed as particularly hostile) cannot move Israel to reconsider its policy by means of a brutal attack.

On the other hand, when the U.S. government focused attention on the

humiliating treatment of which U.S. citizens of Palestinian origin are subjected when they enter Israel, it showed understanding for Israel's legitimate security concerns. It did not say: Stop the security checks; it did not say: No American citizen, of whatever origin, can be suspected of wishing Israel ill. All it said was: Do what you have to do as humanely as possible.

However, it is doubtful whether NBC as a whole, as opposed to certain individuals working for it, considers it the network's job to try to change Israel's policy. Thus, its aim might well be taken as criticism for its own sake — malicious rather than constructive in intent.

Now it is up to NBC to decide what it wants, and, unless it is seeking to declare war on Israel, to climb down. Israel has no interest in a war. In the meantime, Americans who want to hear exclusive interviews with our leading troops should switch over to CBS.

Appeal to the Generous to Support a Family Rescue Fund

I recommend you to perform the *mitzva* of coming to the aid of distressed souls — a large family in need of considerable financial support. The father has a serious liver complaint and the mother is badly affected by sugar diabetes. I therefore appeal to my fellow Jews in Israel and abroad to come to their aid — to play the role of a "brother in need." And may the Almighty recognize your good deed by bringing you blessings and joy.

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Rabbi E.Y. Meir, Kfar Saba
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READERS' LETTERS

MODERN RELIGIOUS ZIONISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The recent attacks on the Lubavitcher Rebbe and Rabbi Shlomo Riskin by prominent Israeli *haredi* leaders have much in common — a belief that not only the "spirit of grandfather Israel," but also his clothes, food, German-based language and entire life-style are to be preserved without change — an Amishization of Tora. Innovative creativity is to be discouraged. Anything that was not done 100 years ago in Europe is to be viewed with deep suspicion.

This is the thrust of Rabbi Shach's polemics against the American Habad leader — "Our ancestors didn't study Rambam, but *Shulhan Aruch*." This is the thrust of investigative against Rabbi Riskin, who has also attracted thousands of Jews to Tora — "Our grandfathers never had women teach them; they never had to learn about conflicting belief systems."

The only approach for these who believe in blending Tora and modernity, mind and revelation, is to ignore these voices, though they be great Talmudic pietists. They are not our leaders. Our basic world outlook is formed by other great masters of Tora whose viewpoint is so different — Rabbi Hirsch, Rabbi A.Y. Kook,

Rabbi David Hoffman, Rabbi J.B. Soloveitchik, etc.

Nowhere is the difference clearer than in the latter's work, *The Rav Speaks*, where he defends modern religious Zionism as the true way of the Patriarchs. His pupils have the right to teach his way of Tora in the State of Israel without being stifled by those whose way is different. Indeed, it may be that way which will save Israel for Tora from the extremes of secularism and *haredim*. The Tora is to sanctify life and give it meaning, not be a substitute for it.

YAKOV FOGELMAN
Director,
Tora Outreach Programme
Jerusalem.

MINORITY RIGHTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his article of July 12, "The unoccupied land," David Kravine is mistaken in asserting "...that the authors of the Balfour Declaration had wanted to protect the civil and political rights only of 'existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine'."

The text of the Balfour Declaration states that "...nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Not a word about any political rights for the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine!
G. YEVVIN
Jerusalem.

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